

Kentucky News

Frankfort.—Seeking revenge for a fight between his son and an officer, John Fells shot four policemen, two probably fatally here.

Lexington.—Herman Phelzer, aged 22, a freshman at the University of Kentucky, was drowned while swimming in the Kentucky River at Cliff Echo, six miles from Versailles. Phelzer was a freshman in the College of Arts and Science.

Louisville.—Inability to swim cost the life of Lloyd Downs, 10, only son of Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Downs, 505 West Chestnut street, who was taken from the Ohio River at the foot of Sixth street. Police and coast guards worked in a vain effort to save the life of the child.

Lexington.—Prof. C. A. Shull, head of the botany department at the University of Kentucky, resigned his position at the university to become head of the division of plant physiology in the botany department of the University of Chicago. He will leave the university in August.

Covington.—Morris Haley, Covington patrolman, and his bondsmen were made defendants in a suit filed in Kenton Circuit Court by N. H. Glover, Covington, chauffeur, for \$5,000 for an alleged assault. Glover charged that Haley assaulted him after he had been arrested for an alleged violation of the traffic law.

Whitesburg.—John E. Brown, K. C. Brown, O. P. Sharp and others have just organized the Slater's Fork Coal Company in Harlan County with \$50,000 capital stock. Leases have been made and a new development is to be started this summer. The Harlan coal fields are undergoing rapid development.

Covington.—Peyton H. Monroe, 24 years old, 1546 Nancy street, Covington, and Lewis Meyrose, 37 years old, 112 Trevor street, Covington, were arrested by Detectives Higgins and Mason Parker on a warrant sworn to by Merlin Banks, 1506 Garrard street, Covington, who charged the men with highway robbery. He said they hit him on the head and robbed him.

Paducah.—Dr. M. E. Thomas, a physician, surrendered to United States Commissioner W. A. Blackburn following his indictment in the last term of Federal Court for alleged violations of the narcotic laws. Federal officers searched for him for several days without success. Dr. Thomas waived his examination and executed bond for his appearance before the federal grand jury at the November term of court.

Paris.—Fire which started in the house occupied by Lewis Johnson, in a suburb of Clayville, destroyed ten cottages before it was finally controlled. It spread so rapidly that very little household effects were saved. About fifty persons were made homeless. Practically no insurance was carried on the homes or household goods. There being no water connections the fire department was unable to render much assistance.

Frankfort.—Certifying to the law in the case of the commonwealth against John Milburn, the Appellate Court decided that an order for a new trial by the Circuit Court is not a final order and therefore can not be reversed or affirmed by the Appellate Court. Milburn was convicted on the charge of receiving stolen goods knowingly and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. He was given a new trial. An appeal was taken by the commonwealth to determine whether or not he should have been given a new trial. The Appellate Court says that as an order for a new trial is not a final order it can not be affirmed or reversed by the lower court.

Lexington.—A frail mother, nursing a 5-months-old baby, was sentenced to a fine of \$10 and costs, a total of \$15, by Judge J. J. Riley, in Police Court, and, unable to pay, faced a term in the workhouse. She was saved from this, however, by Mayor T. C. Bradley, who suspended the fine and issued a parole after officers of the Associated Charities said she had a good record. The woman, Mrs. Mamie Tudor, was in Police Court on a breach of peace charge, swore out by D. G. Gay, who charged that she had struck his son, Henry, 8, tearing his blouse. Mrs. Tudor said that the boy had hit her 4-year-old boy and that the clothes were torn when she attempted to wrest a stick from him.

Frankfort.—The Rev. G. H. Combs, pastor of the Methodist Church at Shelbyville, made the principal address at the Boone Day celebration held here by the State Historical Society. The Rev. Mr. Combs, who is a native of the mountains, spoke most entertainingly on "Ballads and Songs of the Kentucky Mountains." Mountain songs including "The Hangman's Song" and "Sourwood Mountain," were sung by Miss Willanna Smith and the Frankfort High School chorus. Miss Lucy Markham China was the accompanist.

U. S. News

The last North Carolina Legislature increased the annual appropriation for its Negro land-grant college at Greensboro from \$22,000 to \$30,000 besides setting aside \$105,000 for the purchase of additional land for permanent improvements.

Negroes are reported as owning 2,000,000 acres of land in the United States, and property valued at \$1,250,000,000. Sixty years ago they were ignorant and penniless slaves; from which it would appear that hard and faithful work can still achieve miracles.

In Richmond, Va., at the recent meeting of the Women's Missionary Council of the Southern Methodist church, the report of the Commission on Race Relationships was received with vivid interest. An appropriation of \$5000 was made to defray the expenses of the Commission in arousing interest among the women of their church in behalf of colored women and children; and in cooperating with other white organizations, with Negroes, and with inter-racial committees thruout the South, to better conditions for the race.

State Sues Contractor.
Columbus, O. Suit for \$105,541 against William H. Young, road contractor; the Maryland Casualty and the National Surety Companies, bondsmen, was filed by Attorney General. Price on behalf of the state in the local County Courts. It is alleged that Young, May 19, 1916, took a contract to improve a stretch of road in Oxford Township, Huron County, at a bid of \$105,541, and that the state had to complete the work at a cost of \$279,075.

Would Abolish Handshaking.
Washington.—President Harding's task in having shaken hands with more than 1,500 persons during his reception to delegates to the American Institute of Homeopaths' convention aroused compassion among the physicians at their closing session, and a resolution proposing that Presidents hereafter be relieved of that custom was introduced. It was voted down, however, speakers declaring the President should be permitted to attend to his own business.

Farm Loan Bill Adopted.
Washington.—The House passed the Senate bill providing for the deposit of Government funds in Federal Farm Loan Banks to permit them to function properly, but with the amount reduced from \$50,000,000 to \$25,000,000.

Negro Leader Shot Dead.
Atlantic City, N. J.—Dr. D. D. Murphy, negro leader of a religious sect known as the "Live and Never Die," was shot dead on the third floor of a house on Division avenue, after holding two score of policemen armed with revolvers off for several hours. Two policemen and a woman, Elizabeth Chappelle, negroess, were wounded by Murphy before he finally was shot. For three hours the police, assisted by two companies of firemen, poured bullets and water into the small frame building where Murphy lived.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson has declined to act on a motion by the International Reform Bureau for an order directing Promoter Tex Rickard to show cause why he should not be restrained from staging the Dempsey-Carpentier bout in Jersey City, Saturday. Judge Stevenson said there appeared to be no cause for equitable intervention.

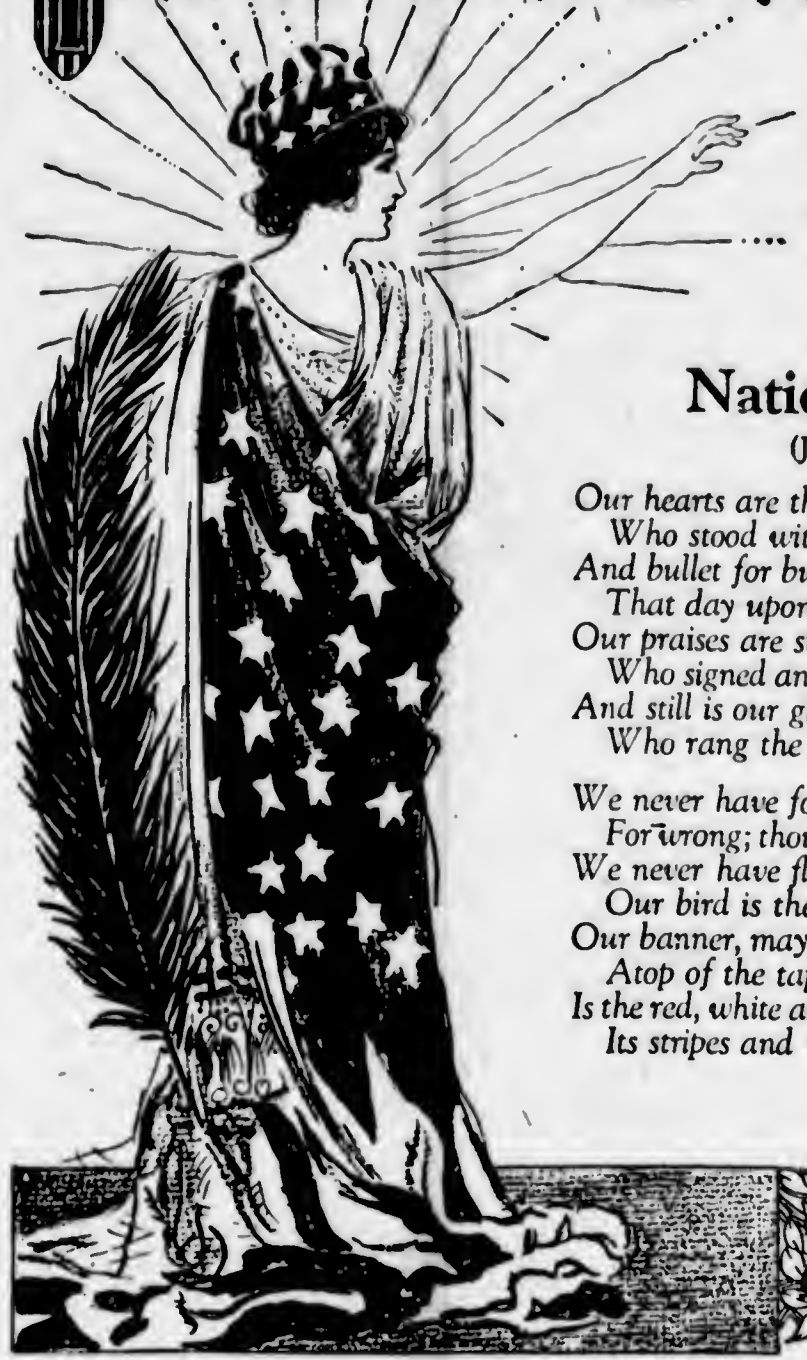
How Uncle Sam will come by the lion's share of the gate receipts of the Dempsey-Carpentier fight at Jersey City Saturday, was explained in a formal statement issued Tuesday by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The estimate of the total to be received by the government was \$400,000, of which \$160,000 would come direct from the estimated gate receipts of \$1,600,000.

Weird antics of milk cows on their way home from pasture and the subsequent death of several of them this week led dairymen near Hot Springs Ark., to start an investigation which disclosed that they had been eating mash from which moonshine whisky was made.

An analysis of the mash showed concentrated lye had been mixed with the grain, apparently to hasten fermentation. The added "kick" proved fatal to some of the cows. A former location of the still was found but it had recently been moved.

A. F. of L. Hits Russian Soviets
Denver, Colo., June 27.—The convention of the American Federation of Labor at its first night session dis-

INDEPENDENCE DAY



JULY 4 1921

National Song (July Fourth)

Our hearts are the hearts of the yeomen
Who stood with such resolute mien,
And bullet for bullet gave foemen
That day upon Lexington Green;
Our praises are still for the freemen
Who signed and wrought tyranny's knell;
And still is our glee for the gleemen
Who rang the old Liberty Bell!

We never have fought with the craven
For wrong; though it stood on a throne;
We never have flocked with the raven;
Our bird is the eagle alone!
Our banner, may none wave above it
Atop of the tapering spars,
Is the red, white and blue—how we love it—
Its stripes and its spangle of stars!

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

Madison County

NOTED EDUCATOR AT E. K. S. N.
Supt. J. W. Ireland, of the Frankfort City schools, is teaching English and school administration during the summer school at Eastern. He is one of the best known educators in the State, and is suggested as the logical successor of James D. Bruner, who recently resigned as head of the English Department at State Normal.

ORDINATION SERVICE AT PAINT LICK

Last Sunday afternoon at three o'clock the ordination of Mr. Wm. Rogers took place at the Mt. Tabor church at Paint Lick. Visiting pastors and deacons were asked to assist in the service. Dr. O. Olin Green, pastor of the First Baptist church, Richmond, was chosen as chairman of the council and directed the ordination service. Mr. Edward Fothergill, of Berea, was elected secretary. Dr. J. W. Beagle, of Georgetown, was asked to conduct the examination of the candidate for the ministry.

After relating his religious experience and call to the ministry, Mr. Rogers was asked to state clearly his belief as to the Inspiration of the Scriptures, and the teaching of the Bible about God, Jesus Christ, the Holy Spirit, Sin, Redemption, Faith, Repentance, the Future Life, the Church and its Ordinances and officers. The questions covered a wide range of religious subjects; the other ministers also asked questions at intervals.

The Rev. Mr. Rogers showed a thorough knowledge of all the subjects on which he was questioned, giving Scriptural references when called for to substantiate his doctrinal statements. All the members of the ordaining council were well pleased and thoroughly satisfied with statements of the young brother and the ordination service was continued.

Rev. A. T. Ross, pastor at Kirksville, was asked to deliver the charge to the church, emphasizing its duties to the young minister who was then being set apart to such a sacred work. Rev. J. B. Skaggs, pastor of the Mt. Tabor church, delivered the charge to the candidate, urging especially a thoro preparation for the work of the ministry. Rev. John Cunningham, of Berea, led in the ordaining prayer.

Rev. Rogers was recently called to the pastorate of the Gilead church

and has entered upon his duties there. He expects however, in the near future to enter one of the denominational schools of the state to prepare himself for the ministry. Rev. Rogers is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. S. Rogers on Smith-Ballard street, Richmond, and is a young man of splendid character and has been active in religious work for several years. All his friends are glad to see him enter this noble calling and predict for him a useful ministry.—Register.

CHILD KILLED BY DRINK OF MOONSHINE WHISKY

The 14-year-old son of Harrison Duggar, of Boone's Gap, died from poisoning as the result of moonshine whisky which he took the evening previous. The father also drank some of the decoction and for a time his life was despaired of. A local physician reports another case of poisoning in which the life of a Mt. Vernon youth was saved thru the most heroic of remedies. It is said that lye and poison ivy are put in the mixture which is being bootlegged in this section.

Find Old Church Ruins Under Rheims Cathedral

Paris.—The work of repairing the ruined Cathedral of Rheims has brought to light the buried remains of ancient churches which formerly stood on the same site. Under the pavement of the choir, which was shattered by German shells, have been found the old foundations of the Cathedral of St. Illucmar which was destroyed by fire in the Ninth century. Beneath these ruins workmen came upon traces of the first church to stand on this hallowed ground, the Church of St. Remi, built in the Fifth century.

Under the broken high altar was discovered a hoard of 250 pieces of ancient silver and near this a sealed up and long forgotten well. From the bottom of this well a worn lead pipe leads the water away into the earth and it is thought that this originally connected with the long lost baptismal font where Clovis was received into the church. Antiquarians from all parts of France have come to Rheims to examine the discoveries.

World News

Belfast, Ireland.—A meeting of the Ulster Cabinet has been called by Sir James Craig, Premier, to consider the letter of Prime Minister David Lloyd George, inviting the leaders of North and South Ireland to a conference for the purpose of attempting to bring about a reconciliation between the factions in Ireland. The letter reached Sir James by courier, simultaneously with Sunday newspapers, commenting upon the letter. Sir James replied immediately, informing Mr. Lloyd George that he was summoning a meeting of the Ulster Cabinet for Tuesday, and that he hoped for the attendance of all the members.

"You may rest assured no time will be lost in conveying the result of our deliberations," his message concluded. Sir James was in conference with his chief supporters. The general feeling in Belfast is that the Ulster men will demand that the terms to be discussed at the proposed conference shall be limited strictly, especially excluding the subject of a republic.

Dublin.—Eamonn DeValera was in consultation with his colleagues with regard to Premier Lloyd George's letter. The letter was discussed variously here. One high Sinn Feiner said he thought it was an insult and as implying acceptance of partition. Other political leaders saw in the letter an abandonment by the Premier of his repeated bar against certain Sinn Feiners, as DeValera, they said, would be free to choose any colleagues he pleased, even men under sentence by Court-martial.

Cardinal Logue, Primate of Ireland, said he could not see much use of a conference between Sir James Craig and DeValera, but as the Government also was involved there might be hope, he added, although it would be desirable for the Government to release from prison moderates like Arthur Griffith, founder of the Sinn Fein. The Sunday Independent, referring to the letter, said: "The Premier's letter is a document of the greatest political importance. It is a welcome admission of the fact that we have insisted upon—that an honorable peace in Ireland is achievable only through direct negotiations with the elected representatives. It is for our representatives to gauge the full real significance of this appeal."

RUSSIA AND LATVIA AT WAR

Conflict Due to Execution of Seventeen Communists With Consent of Latvians.

London, June 27.—A dispatch to the London Times from Berlin gives reports from Riga which assert that a state of war exists between Latvia and Russia. The trouble is said to have been due to the execution of 17 communists with the consent of the Lettish government.

Aland Islands Awarded.

Geneva.—The Council of the League of Nations awarded the Aland Islands, in the Baltic Sea, to Finland. The Council decided that the islands should be neutralized from the military standpoint and the population gain guarantees recommended in the report of the commission, of which Abram L. Elius, of the United States, was a member. Hjalmar Branting, of Sweden, protested against the decision of the Council, but agreed to recognize it.

AIR TRIP RESTORES VOICE

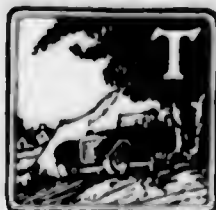


Upon the advice of Dr. Charles H. McEnerney of the public health service Henry A. Henz took an airplane ride to restore his speech, the power of which mysteriously disappeared eight months ago.

While taking a "nose dive," 14,000 feet over Bolling, Wash., he suddenly "found his voice." Upon landing he hastened to telephone to his mother.

REVERE
GRANITE
TREAD

Get Rid of Your Tire Troubles



THE economy-seeking motorist can scarcely do better than put one of these Revere Tires on his car and get rid once and for all of the tire troubles that beset the average motorist.

Already there is plenty of evidence that the ideas on which Revere Tires and Tubes were created and marketed have been more than justified.

More motorists are finding out about Revere Cord and Fabric Tires every day. And the more they find out about them, the more enthusiastic they become.

We have started quite a number of motorists around here on the road to economy.

Are you going to let us start you?

J. W. PURKEY
BEREA, KY.

GOOD TO REMEMBER

Maxims of Franklin have been the measure of various successes and failures for many years. Some of them are quite familiar, others are not so often quoted, all hold their full measure of truth. Among them are the following:

- Great talkers, little doers.
- Lost time is never found again.
- A sleeping fox catches no poultry.
- Let thy discontents be thy secrets.
- He that can have patience can have what he will.
- You may be too cunning for one, but not for all.
- The wise and the brave dare own that he is wrong.
- If you know not the nature? done, go; if not, send.
- Many would like to live by their wits, but break for want of stock.
- What signifies knowing the names, if you know not the nature of this?

TO THE VOTERS OF MADISON COUNTY

Owing to certain statements that are being spread over the county, I desire to make the following public statement:

At no time did Mr. Angel ever mention his Candidacy for County Judge to me either before or after his announcement, nor did he or any of his friends ever suggest to me that I should or should not make the race.

I never knew before that it was necessary or even customary to have the consent of one's opponent before becoming a Candidate, and really do not think it is in Madison County, but if it is, I must plead ignorance and trust the voters to forgive me as this is my first venture in politics. I will further state that I am running my own race and taking no part in any other. None of the other candidates have asked me how I am in their races nor have I expressed myself to any one except to say that I am red hot for the men that win, August 6th.

Very respectfully,
John D. Goodloe

FOR SHERIFF

To the Democratic Voters of Madison County:

In response to the insistence of many friends and my own ambition, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic primary on August, next.

If you honor me with this office, I promise to give you faithful and efficient service in every possible way, and will do everything in my power to see that the laws are enforced, strictly, without fear or favor. I will appreciate your vote and support.

ELMER DEATHERAGE

Greatest Event in History.

We have won the military mastery of the world, like Rome, nor have we put other kingdoms and empires under our heel, as did Egypt, Babylon, Assyria, Persia, Greece and Rome, but in the evolution of civilization those were as nothing compared with what has resulted from the signing of this great Declaration in Philadelphia, July 4, 1776.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS



I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Tax Commissioner of Madison County, subject to the action of the Democratic Party.

I have had and will continue to have a deputy at Berea.

Your support and influence will be appreciated.

Ben R. Powell

FOR SHERIFF

I hereby announce my candidacy for nomination for Sheriff of Madison county at the primary election to be held August 6, 1921. Subject to the action of the Republican party.

I wish to state for the benefit of the Republican voters that at the regular meeting of the county Committee, held April 4, 1921, that I was recommended by said Committee for this nomination.

I have served as Jailor of Madison county for the past four years and feel I have performed the duties of my office to the best of my knowledge and ability. And if I receive this nomination, I will do everything in my power to be elected, and if elected, I wish to state to the people of Madison county that I will endeavor to carry out the duties of this office to the best of my ability, that I have neither pets nor bosses; my main and only duty will be to enforce the law with justice to all and special privileges to none.

W. H. BURGESS
Political Advertisement.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE

Being impelled by both my personal ambition and the insistent demand of the people from all parts of the county, I have decided to make the race for County Judge, and I hereby announce myself a candidate for County Judge of Madison County subject to the action of the Democratic primary of August 6th.

My character and my attitude on all public matters are so well known that it is unnecessary to go into those details, except to say that if the people see fit to honor me in this signal manner, I shall bring to the administration of the duties of the office whatever of honesty, fairness, and impartiality there is in me. I will be the judge of no party, class or clique, but of Madison county. Adv.

JOHN D. GOODLOE

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost. Wards for Men and for Women. Sun-Parlor, Private Rooms, Bathes, Electric Service.

**Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye, Nose and Ear
GENERAL PRACTICE**

Come and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

ROBERT H. COWLEY, M.D., Physician
HARLAN DUDLEY, M.D., Physician
MARY S. WETMORE, M.D., Physician
MISS MARY LONGACRE, R.N., Superintendent
MISS HILDA SILVERMANN, R.N., Head Nurse

CHANGE IN RATES

Beginning March 1, the rates for board and room of private patients will be \$15 to \$18 per week. The rates for patients cared for in the wards will remain the same—\$1 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

Don't Pass Honest Abe's

If you want a can of Lard or 100 lbs. of Sugar, we got it as low as any store in town and haul it to your kitchen free of charge.

Also remember the other good things we have to eat.

A. B. Cornett & Sons

Phone No. 129

Main Street - Berea, Kentucky

SMITH SPECIALS

Brown Cotton	7 1-2 to 15c
Brown 9-4 Sheeting	45c
Bleached 9-4 Sheeting	55c
36 in. Percal	20c
27 in. Gingham	10 to 18c
Fancy and White Oilcloth	39c
Straw Ticking	15c
Feather Ticking	30c
220 Blue Denham	25c
Men's Overalls	\$1.20
Curtain Scrims and Nets	12 1-2 to 60c
Girls' Gingham Dresses	\$1 to 2.25
Women's House Dresses & Aprons	\$1 to 3.75
PRICES ON SHOES THAT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE	

SPOOL THREAD 6c

C. D. SMITH

Chestnut Street - Berea, Ky.



Hospital Building



The Hospital Staff

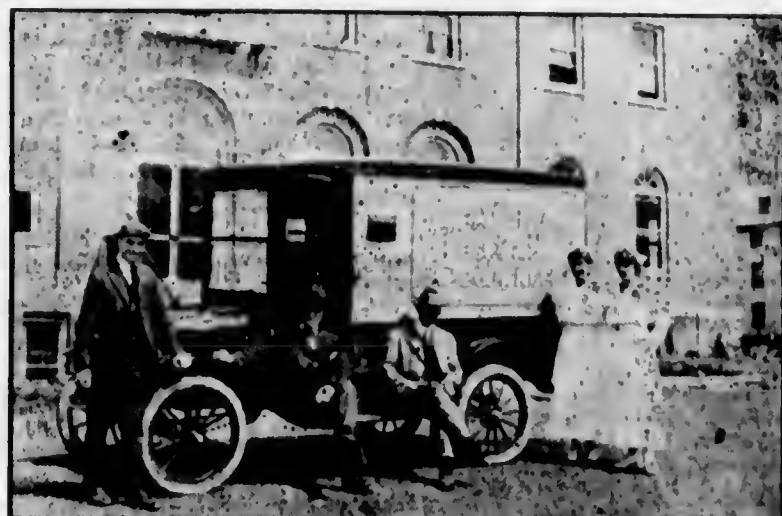
NURSES TRAINING SCHOOL
of Berea College Hospital

The College Hospital Training School for nurses has discontinued the shorter course which has been given in former years and from now on will give only the three years course, which fits its graduates for the State examination and the degree of R.N.

This course offers a splendid opportunity to young women who wish to put their lives into a work which is highly remunerative and at the same time gives the privileges of unselfish service for one's fellowmen. The profession of nursing has come to be considered one of the most honored as well as the most profitable callings open to women. Graduate nurses are in great demand both for private duty and to take charge of hospitals all over the country; and any young woman holding her degree of R.N. is practically assured of a position at once.

The young women who have the privilege of taking this course are the most highly favored of all Berea students. They receive all their ordinary expenses, including board, room, laundry, three uniforms a year, and textbooks. There is also abundant opportunity for high class entertainments and outdoor recreation at almost no cost. All the advantages offered by this great institution are open to the student nurses as they are to all the students of other departments.

There are only ten places open for the fall class, which begins when the college opens in September, and those wishing to join would do well to send in their applications at once.



College Ambulance



In Operating Room



A MAN FOR THE AGES

A STORY OF THE BUILDERS OF DEMOCRACY

BY IRVING BACHELLER

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I. Samson and Sarah Traylor, with their two children, Josiah and Betsy, travel by wagon from their home in Vergennes, Vt., to the West, the land of plenty. Their destination is the country of the Sangamon, in Illinois.

CHAPTER II. At Niagara Falls they meet a party of mountaineers, among them a youth named John McNeill, who also decides to go to the Sangamon country. All of the party suffer from fever and ague. Sarah's ministrations save the life of a youth, Harry Needles, in the last stages of fever and he accompanies the Traylor family to New Salem, Illinois, and are welcomed by young "Abe" Lincoln.

Abe lent him his book and rose to a sitting posture.

"Pardon me—you see the firm is busy," said Abe. "You know Eli Zane



"Pardon Me—You See the Firm is Busy."

used to say that he was never so busy in his life as when he lay on his back with a broken leg. He said he had to work twenty-four hours a day doing nothing and could never get an hour off. But a broken leg is not so bad as a lame intellect. That says you out with the fever and ague of ignorance. Jack Kelso recommended Kirkham's pills and pointed out of poetry. I'm trying both and slowly getting the better of it. I've learned three conjugations, between customers, this afternoon."

The sleeper, whose name was William Berry, rose and stretched himself and was introduced to the newcomer. He was a short, genial man, of some thirty years, with blonde, curly hair and mustache. His fat cheeks had a color as definite as that of the blossoms on his shirt, now rather soiled. His prominent nose shared their glow of ruddy opulence. His gray eyes wore a look of apology.

"Mr. Traylor, this is Mr. William Berry," said Dr. Allen. "Mr. Traylor has just acquired an interest in all our institutions. He has bought the Goliath tract and is going to build a house and some fences. Abe, couldn't you help get the timber out in a hurry so we can have a raising within a week? You know the area of the ax better than any of us."

Abe looked at Samson.

"I reckon he and I would make a good team with the ax," he said. "He looks as if he could push a house down with one hand and build it up with the other. You can bet I'll be glad to help in any way I can."

"We'll all turn in and help. I should think Bill or Jack Kelso could look after the store for a few days," said the Doctor. "I promised to take Mr. Traylor over to Jack Kelso's tonight. Couldn't you come along?"

"Good! We'll have a story-tellin' and get Jack to unlimber his guns," said Abe.

Jack Kelso's cabin, one of two which stood close together at the western end of the village, was lighted by the cheery blaze of dry logs in its fireplace. There were guns on a rack over the fireplace under a buck's head, a powder horn hanging near them on its string looped over a nail. There were wolf and deer and bear pelts on the floor. The skins of foxes, raccoons and wildcats adorned the log walls. Jack Kelso was a blond, smooth-faced, good-looking, merry-hearted Scot, about forty years old, of a rather slight build, some five feet, eight inches tall. That is all that any one knew of him save that he spent most of his time hunting and fishing and seemed to have all the best things, which great men had

said or written, on the tip of his tongue.

"Welcome! and here's the best seat at the fireside," he said to Samson. "My wife and daughter are away for a visit and for two days I've had the cabin to myself. Look, ye worshippers of fire, and see how fine it is now! The homely cabin is a place of beauty. What a heaven it is when the flames are leaping! Here is Hogarth's line of beauty; nothing perpendicular or horizontal."

He took Abe's hand and went on: "Here, ye lovers of romance, is one of the story-tellers of Ispahan who has in him the wisdom of the wandering tribes. He can tell you a tale that will draw children from their play and old men from the chimney corner. My boy, take a chair next to Mr. Traylor. Mr. Traylor, you stand up as proud and firm as a big pine. I believe you're a Yankee."

"So do I," said Samson. "If you took all the Yankees out of me I'd have an empty skin."

Then Abe began to show the stranger his peculiar art in these words: "Stephen Nuckles used to say: 'God's grace embraces the isles of the sea and the uttermost parts of the earth. It takes in the Esquimaux and the Hottentots. Some go so far to say that it takes in the Yankees but I don't go so far.'"

Samson joined in the good-natured laughter that followed.

"If you deal with some Yankees you take your life in your hands," he said. "They can serve God or Mammon and I guess they have given the devil some of his best ideas. He seems to be getting a lot of Yankee notions lately."

"There was a powerful prejudice in Kentucky against the Yankees," Abe went on. "Down there they used to tell about a Yankee who sold his horse and was driving them to town. On the way he decided that he had sold them too cheap. He left them with his drover in the road and went on to town and told the buyer that he would need help to bring 'em in."

"How's that?" the buyer asked.

"Why they git away an' go to runnin' through the woods an' fields an' we can't keep up with 'em."

"I don't think I want 'em," says the buyer. "A speedy hog hasn't much pork to carry. I'll give ye twenty bits to let me off."

"I guess that Yankee had one more hog than he'd counted," said Samson. "Whatever prejudice you may find here will soon vanish," said Kelso, turning to the newcomer. "I have great respect for the sturdy sons of New England. I believe it was Theodore Parker who said that the pine was the symbol of their character. He was right. Its roots are deep in the soil; it towers above the forest; it has the strength of tall mast and the substance of the bulwark in its body, music in its waving branches and turpentine in its veins. I thought of this when I saw Webster and heard him speak at Plymouth."

"What kind of a looking man is he?" Abe asked.

"A big erect, splendid figure of a man. He walked like a ram at the head of his flock."

Abe who since his story had sat with a sad face looking into the fire now leaped forward, his elbows on his knees, and shook his head with interest while his gray eyes took on a look of animation. The diary speaks often of the "veil of sadness" on his face.

"He is a very great man," Abe exclaimed.

"Have you learned that last noble flight of his in the reply to Haynes, as you promised?" Kelso asked.

"I have," said Abe, "and the other day when I was tramping back from Howlin' Green's I came across a drove of cattle and stopped and gave it to them. They all let go of the grass and stood looking."

"Good! Now stand up and let us see how you imitate the great chief of the Whig clan," said Kelso.

The lank and awkward youth rose and began to speak the lines in a high-pitched voice that trembled with excitement. It lowered and steadied and rang out like noble music on a well-played trumpet as the channel of his spirit filled with the mighty current of the orator's passion. Then, indeed, the words fell from his lips like the winter snows.

"They shook our hearts as the wind shakes the branches of a tree," Samson writes in his diary. "The lean, bony body of the boy was transfigured and as I looked at his face in the firelight I thought it was handsome."

"Not a word was spoken for a minute after he sat down. I had got my first look at Lincoln. I had seen his soul. I think it was then I began

to realize that a man was being made among us 'more precious than fine gold; even a man more precious than the golden wedge of Ophir.'"

The Doctor gazed in silence at the boy. Kelso sat with both hands in his pockets and his chin upon his breast looking solemnly into the fire. "Thank you, Abe," he said in a low voice. "Something unusual has happened and I'm just a little scared."

"Why?" Abe asked.

"For fear somebody will spoil it with another hog story. I'm a little



Began to Speak the Lines in a High-Pitched Voice.

afraid of anything I can say. I would venture that the man Webster is a prophet. In his Plymouth address he hears receding into never-returning distance the clank of chains and all the din of slavery. It will come true."

"Do you think so?" Abe asked.

"Surely—there are so many of us who hate it. These Yankees hate it and they and their children are scattering all over the midlands. Their spirit will guide the West. The love of liberty is the salt of their blood and the marrow of their bones. Liberty means freedom for all. Wait until those babies, coming out here by the wagonload, have grown to manhood. Slavery will have to reckon with them."

"I hate it, too," said Abe. "If I live I'm going to hit that thing on the head some day."

"Do you still want to be a lawyer?" Kelso asked.

"Yes, but sometimes I think I'd make a better blacksmith," said Abe. "I'm trying to make up my mind on what's best for me."

"No, you're trying to decide what is best for your friends and your country and for the reign of law and justice and liberty."

"But I think every man acts from selfish motives," Abe insisted.

Doctor Allen demurred as follows: "The other night you happened to remember that you had overcharged Mrs. Peters for a jug of molasses and after you had closed the store you walked three miles to return the money which belonged to her. Why did you do it?"

"For a selfish motive," said Abe. "I believe honesty is the best policy."

"Then you took that long walk just to advertise your honesty—to induce people to call you 'Honest Abe' as they have begun to do?"

"I wouldn't want to put it that way," said Abe.

"But that's the only way out," the Doctor insisted, "and we knowing ones would have to call you 'Sordid Abe.'"

"There's a hidden Abe and you haven't got acquainted with him yet," Kelso interposed. "We have all caught a glimpse of him tonight. He's the Abe that loves honor and justice and humanity and their great temple of freedom that is growing up here in the new world. He loves them better than fame or fortune or life itself. I think it must have been that Abe whose voice sounded like a trumpet just now and who sent you off to Mrs. Peters with the money. You haven't the chance to know him that we have. Some day you two will get acquainted."

At this moment there was a loud rap on the door. Mr. Kelso opened it and said: "Hello, Eli! Come in."

A hairy-faced, how-legged man, bent under a great pack, partly covered with hick ticks, stood in the doorway.

(To be Continued)

ARKANSAS MUSINGS

Righteous fame is an epigraph on a tombstone, and her post-mortem flowers bloom only into monuments.

Lots of men have all the clothes they want, but you never saw a woman at that way.

Just as we tell life "good morning" and think we know how to walk its way it's time to say "good night."

Where two or three women are gathered together some woman who is not present is getting a good panning.

Poker will always be popular because one winning season makes a man forget about the nine times he lost.



1—Organized digout village founded by unemployed negroes close to Illinois Central tracks in Chicago, which authorities said must break up. 2—British forces from Cologne detaining at Oppeln to help settle the Upper Silesia trouble. 3—Felix Davila, commissioner of Porto Rico, and E. Mont Riley of Kansas City, newly appointed governor of the island, photographed in Washington.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Government Is Trying to Solve the Mystery of the Twenty Missing Ships.

MAY BE WORK OF PIRATES

Admiral Sims, Home, Tells Secretary Denby He Was Misquoted—Britain Determined to Crush Irish Revolt—Dawes Made Director of National Budget.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The interest of the world was excited and its imagination stimulated last week by the remarkable story of the 20 lost merchant ships, the mystery of whose disappearance our government is trying to solve. Not since the days of the Spanish U-boats has there been any such a series of maritime disasters, nor was there any such before the war. A number of these 20 vessels which have disappeared within a few months were American or sailing from American ports. The most mystifying of the instances was that of the American schooner Carroll A. Deering, which ran ashore off the North Carolina coast last January with all sails set and every member of the crew missing, as were its small boats. More than two months later the following message in a bottle was picked up near Cape Hatteras:

"Deering captured by off-burning boat, something like chaser; taking off everything, handcuffing crew. Crew hiding all over ship. No chance to make escape. Finder please notify headquarters of Deering."

Naturally, the favorite theory concerning these events is that a pirate craft is operating in the Atlantic. Rear Admiral Nulton, commandant of the Philadelphia navy yard, inclines to this view. He says:

"It would be possible for an outlaw craft to run wild for a short time, and it could do considerable damage to shipping. If there is a pirate craft, it was or is operating with forged ship's papers. It is always necessary, when a ship enters a port, to have its papers examined, and this craft could operate for a short time with forged papers. But in the end it would disclose its identity."

It is true, also, that by stripping vessels of provisions and fuel the outlaw could continue operations a long time, but eventually it would have to put into some port for repairs. Machinery, you know, cannot run forever without being overhauled and repaired.

If such a craft is operating it will have to return to port at some time, and when it does, I assume there will be interesting developments."

Another theory is based upon the fact that about a year and a half ago the New York police seized documents which revealed a plot which the United States and Canada were forming to get their members to Russia. Those members who were out of work were being instructed to ship on vessels in sufficient numbers to seize the vessels at sea and steer them into Soviet Russian ports.

The departments of State and Commerce, however, hold to the plain pirate theory and a world-wide lookout for the missing ships and their crews has been ordered.

in writing where he was misquoted and to tell me, if he could, what he did say in that speech."

At this writing the outcome of the affair, so far as the admiral is concerned, is not known. What is known, however, is that the incident of his speech, the attack on him by some of the Irish-Americans and the possibility of his being disciplined for what he said has aroused a general feeling against hypocrisies in American comparable to that that existed during the war. Senators, representatives, Secretary Denby and even President Harding were almost swamped with letters and telegrams protesting against any punishment of the admiral and endorsing the sentiments he had expressed. The pro-Irish were not silent, by any means, but the communications from admirers of Sims were largely in the majority. Neither side was permitted to make a demonstration in New York when the admiral landed, fully a thousand police being muscled to prevent such action.

The Ulster parliament, which was organized recently, was formally opened Wednesday by King George, who, with Queen Mary, journeyed to Belfast for the purpose. No least part of the elaborate ceremonies usual on such occasions was omitted, the Irish republicans created no disturbance and everything passed off in orderly manner. The king in his speech from the throne said he spoke "from a full heart," but he uttered nothing but platitudes, to the disappointment of those who had expected some sensational pronouncement on the Irish question.

In the parliament in London more important statements concerning the Irish troubles were made. For the first time the government admitted that there is real war in Ireland, and Worthington Evans, secretary of war, more than intimated that it would be a war to the finish. He said the government was sending troops continually to the island and would continue to send them as quickly as possible, and that these troops would be given every support. Lord Chancellor Birkenhead spoke to the same effect, and even more emphatically, making it plain that unless a settlement is reached and the southern parliament functions, there will be a military domination campaign much like that employed against the Boers in South Africa.

The most spectacular exploit of the Sinn Féiners last week was the kidnapping of Earl Randon, for many years the king's lieutenant of County Cork, and the burning of his castle in Lantry. Colonel Lambert of the crown forces was killed near Knockroghery, and in reprisal the entire village was burned.

The allies, while still determined that the Turkish nationalists shall not get possession of Constantinople, have now requested, or ordered, the Greeks to defer their offensive against Kemal's forces until an attempt has been made to mediate between the two nations. King Constantine, it is said, consented to wait until some time in July. Lord Curzon, Premier Bland and representatives of Italy arranged for this postponement and promised that if Greece were amenable the three big powers would lift the financial embargo and permit Greece to arrange its fiscal affairs. The French undertook to persuade Kemal Pasha to make concessions leading to an amicable settlement.

The Japanese and Bolsheviki in Siberia, who have been on the point of hostilities for some time, are reported to have had a fight near Nikolavosk. The government of the Far Eastern republic at Chita has mobilized its forces and has been promised active aid by the Moscow government. It reports the complete defeat of a body of troops personally commanded by Gen. Baron von Ungern-Sternberg, anti-Bolshevik leader. This is denied by dispatches from Harbin, which credit Ungern-Sternberg with repeated successes. Japan has presented to the Chita government eight rigorous conditions as a basis for recognition—so harsh that they will be hardly acceptable.

Three anchored submarines were destroyed by the United States forces last week—but the layman will not

fully perceive the value of the exploit, except that it proved our aerial bombers and destroyer gunners are pretty good marksmen, at least when the target is stationary and helpless. The first test was made by a bombing squadron of the air force, and the submarine was speedily sunk. Then a bunch of destroyers charged on two U-boats, at full speed, and filled them full of shells in quick time. Other tests are to follow. Of course, the targets were submarines that once belonged to Germany.

Gen. Charles G. Dawes of Chicago has been persuaded by President Harding to take the place of director of the new federal budget system and is already on the job. He had an interview with the President and then announced that he would ask a number of experienced business men to serve in the budget bureau without pay. The first of these is William T. Abbott of Chicago, whom General Dawes invited to serve as assistant director. He also requested that Brig. Gen. George Moseley and Col. Henry Snodgrass be detailed to help him. Both of them distinguished themselves in organization work during the war.

Mr. Dawes made some cutting remarks about the inadequacy of the budget legislation, adding: "One might as well be handed a toothpick with which to tunnel Pike's peak. It is evident that if this, the greatest business crisis which our government has ever confronted, is to be properly met, chief reliance will have to be placed upon something else than the pitiful machinery provided by law with which to exercise the wide powers extended to the budget bureau. I am, therefore, accepting the position of director of the budget only with the idea that the patriotism of the bureau chiefs and the country as a whole can be aroused in this emergency that it will be met as was the emergency of war four years ago."

With its mind set more firmly on present economy than on adequate national defense, congress last week almost made up its mind that the United States could get along safely with a very small army and navy personnel. Despite the utmost efforts of the advocates of preparedness and contrary to the known wishes of the administration, the army is to be reduced to 150,000 men by October 1, and the enlisted personnel of the navy is to be cut to 100,000. At least 50,000 men must be discharged from the army, regardless of their enlistment terms, in addition to the normal discharges, which are estimated at 20,000. Senator New of Indiana declared the 50,000 can sue the government for their salaries if the terms of their enlistment contracts are thus ignored.

The senate in this yielded completely to the demands of the house, and in return received assurance that the Borah disarmament amendment would be adopted by the house in substitute for the Porter resolution. This, too, will be distasteful to the administration. It may be President Harding can and will do something to prevent this return to a state of unpreparedness by interposing his veto.

Secretary of the Navy Denby has taken steps to check the tendency to introduce Soviet methods into the navy, believing them to be subversive of discipline. There have been two known instances of this so far, and in both cases Mr. Denby has removed from command the chief officer responsible. In the first, Capt. C. D. Stearns has been detached from command of the battleship Michigan for permitting the enlisted men to form a committee to pass upon disciplinary measures among members of the crew. In the other case, the crew of an unnamed vessel was permitted to express its preference by vote as to where the ship should be taken to go into dry dock; the commander, also unnamed, was detached from his command.

In disapproving the sentence of dismissal imposed by a naval court-martial on Lieut. Commander Athol H. George, United States naval reserve force, convicted of disobeying an order of the commanding officer of his ship, who is a medical officer of the navy, Secretary Denby has established the rule that no line officer is subject to the command of a staff officer of superior rank.

Local Page

News of Berea and Vicinity,
Gathered from a Variety
of Sources.

Mrs. L. A. Davis has been very ill for the past week.

Pete Wylie is spending the week-end in Berea.

Eldon Davidson and wife of Peoples, Ky., have been visiting the former's brother, Charles Davidson, of Berea.

Mrs. A. H. Hopkins, of Zoo, Ky., has been in Berea for the past week. She has rented rooms here and expects to have her children in school at Berea in the fall.

Mrs. Walter Engle has just returned from a nice visit with her mother, Mrs. Stowe, of Indiana.

Mrs. Vernie Collins, of Indianapolis, is visiting friends in Berea.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith Gentry, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Lakes, of Irvine, and Mrs. Martha Early are visiting at C. D. Holder's.

Mrs. A. J. Wilder is on the sick list.

The pastor and several of the deacons of the Baptist church motored to Fair Lick last Sunday afternoon, where they attended the ordination of Willie Rogers.

Mrs. Rose Carns has been enjoying a visit by her father and mother.

Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Bales visited Mr. and Mrs. Rob Allen of Rockcastle county Sunday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Jones Friday, June 17, a fine boy named Clyde, Jr.

Ice Cream Supper at Silver Creek Chapel, Whites Station. Good music and plenty to eat, Saturday night, July 2nd. Everybody invited.

Capt. Andrew Offutt and wife, of Lebanon, Ky., are spending a fortnight at the home of Mrs. Coddington, on Center street. Capt. Offutt saw extensive service as a soldier and officer in the cavalry during the war of the 60's. He also has been Department Commander of the Kentucky G. A. R.

Miss Alta Brannaman left on Monday, the 27th, for Evansville, Indiana. Miss Brannaman is a graduate nurse and has been called to Evansville for professional service.

Howard Elkin has purchased a three-speed Indian motor-cycle from Paul Edwards of Berea.

Miss Georgiana Epling, who graduated from Berea College Department at Commencement and has been in Berea since then, left Tuesday for her home in Florida.

H. H. Harrison spent the week-end in Berea with his parents and returned to Stanton Monday with his family, who had been visiting for several days in Berea.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson had an informal home gathering of quite a number of the Harrison family, of which Mrs. Johnson is a member, at their home on Center street, Saturday evening and a good time was had by all.

Mrs. Mary Canfield spent a most enjoyable week with Mr. and Mrs. John L. Prince and daughter at Knoxville, Tenn. Mrs. Prince (nee Miss Katharine Harwood) is a former Berea student.

Dr. Hutchins will preach in Union church next Sunday at 11:00 a. m. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. At 7:15 p. m. there will be a patriotic praise service lasting one hour, at which Dr. Hirsch will preach, and National hymns will be sung, under the leadership of Prof. Rigby. The Y. P. S. C. E. will occupy the tent from 6:15 to 7:15 p. m. Everybody will be most cordially welcome to these services.

LULA GIPSON DIES

The following letter was received a few days ago by the County Agent from the Secretary of Maple Grove Junior Agricultural Club.

Burr, Ky.,
June 25, 1921

Mr. Robt. F. Spence,
Berea, Kentucky,
Dear Mr. Spence:

Words cannot express how sorry we are to have to notify you of the death of our club mate and member, Lula Gipson, who died of typhoid fever during the latter part of May.

Lula was a typical farm girl, and although this was her first year in club work, she remained loyal until the last, for almost her last words while conscious were, "Mother, don't forget my chickens while I am sick."

We are certainly proud to have had such a girl in our club and we extend our deepest sympathy to her parents.

With best wishes to all club work. Secretary, Maple Grove Junior Agricultural Club.

GOOD TIME FOR EVERYBODY

What a patriotic sensible lot of folks we all are in Berea anyway!!! Just as we go to press we are told that every merchant in town has agreed to "Close up" on Monday next, July 4, so that no one may be deprived of a real holiday. This is fine cooperation, and we're so glad the Legion Boys suggested it—and, after all, nobody will lose a cent, but rather be the gainer in the long run as a result of this respite from the regular routine. Here's a happy 4th to all our readers!

TO THE VOTERS OF BERE, KY.

I hereby announce my candidacy for Police Judge for Berea, Ky., subject to the action of the Republican Primary to be held August 6, 1921. I am making this announcement at the solicitation of many of the voters of Berea. Having served as your Chief of Police for a number of years, my record is open for investigation.

If nominated and elected, I promise to carry out the duties of the office with fairness and impartiality.

Your votes and influence will be appreciated.

L. A. WATKINS

CAN 'EM

There is the blackberry, "the old standby," that we people have the pleasure of using if we care to. If you can get them buy some, for they are fine eating.

Let us supply you with sugar for the making of jam and preserves.

We have the strong shouldered Mason jar, the best kind, \$1.00 for 1 dozen, quart size. The good heavy jar rubbers. New Mason lids.

Just in, fresh lot of Beech-nut goods. Peanut butter 10, 20, 30c size. Spaghetti and Macaroni, the best, only 15c a package. Cherry preserves, think of it. One pound pure fruit and sugar for 45c. Cheaper than new cherries. Sweet potatoes, none better canned, fine, 2 lbs. for 20c.

100 lbs. Mixed Hen Feed ... \$2.75
When you want a quick cake that will not fail you, get Swan's Down Instant ready mixed cake flour. Just add water, mix and bake.

We are glad when you are pleased.

THE ECONOMY

Telephone 135 Chestnut Street

Do You Know?

That the leather business is one that NO ONE can learn in a week, month or year? My knowledge of leather and its benefits is the result of more than TWENTY YEARS of actual experience. This is one reason I am in position to give the public the best material and workmanship in Shoe and Harness Work. QUICK SERVICE and SATISFACTION.

Try THOMA

Short Street Berea, Ky.

CIRCUS DAY IN BERE

The Campbell-Bailey-Hutchinson Circus visited Berea on Tuesday of this week and gave a performance in the afternoon and evening under their canvass, which was pitched in a 20-acre field just west of the L. & N. depot.

The free street parade was given at 12:30 with the usual display of wild animals, fine horses, daintly decked ponies, the fun-making clowns and the Rube's Band.

A large crowd of between 800 and a 1,000 people was in attendance at each of the performances, and the best of order prevailed throughout the day.

A heavy windstorm, shortly after the afternoon show began, threatened to cause a panic among the crowd, but the shouts of the clowns and other level-headed people to "keep your seats" prevailed, after a few minutes of excitement, and the band struck up a lively tune to help quiet those who were inclined to be "panicky."

The trapeze performances, the wire walking, the acrobatic stunts, and the feats of the famous Davenport family of horse riders were accomplished with consummate skill that drew hearty applause from the well pleased audience.

The pony that danced, the "barbering elephant" and the diving dog, all gave evidence of painstaking skill in training them.

The splendid music by the concert band was one of the very pleasing features of the show.

None of the objectionable features which usually accompany a circus were in evidence on or near the grounds, and the general opinion, as the Citizen reporter has sensed it, was, that all received their money's worth with no "kicks coming."

Apparently everybody with his mother-in-law and the baby "took in" the show, and more than one small-boy circus has been "staged" or is in training on some of the vacant lots of Berea since the big show left town.

We have the style you
want in

Bathroom Fixtures

Every day you put it
off you are missing the
pleasure that should be
yours.

See us for prices

Logan Brothers

Plumbing and Repairing
Phone 192 Berea, Ky.

THE NEW LINCOLN HOTEL

Conveniently Located for
the Traveling Public

We are now prepared to
furnish first class accommodations in our newly equipped Hotel and Restaurant

We guarantee Cleanliness
Courtesy and
Comfort

A Real "Kentucky Home"
For a Discriminating Public

Come Once--Then All The Time

Hicks & Gott

Proprietors

Berea - - - Kentucky

A GREAT TREAT FOR BERE!

WHAT?

A Double Header Baseball Game

Brodhead vs. Berea Ball Club
Berea Ball Club vs. Berea College

Saturday, July 2, 1921, 2 p. m.

MAIN ATHLETIC FIELD

Admission: Citizens, 25c; Students, free!
DON'T MISS THESE GAMES

FIRST WOMEN JURORS IN BERE

Charles Sebastian, Adams street, Berea, was arrested Monday evening for whipping his wife and was arraigned before Police Judge Rominger Monday afternoon. Among the jury impaneled to try the case were two women—the first to serve in this capacity in Berea. After considering the evidence, Sebastian was fined \$50 and five days in jail. Evidently wife beating is not popular in the Berea Police Court, and it's our guess that such pastime will become less popular with wife beating husbands if good wholesome sentences are handed out to such offenders. The sentiment of Berea is for impartial law enforcement, and the officers who are responsible for upholding the law in our midst can count on the loyal support of every right minded citizen in the performance of duty.

BEREA-RICHMOND AUTO LINE

Time-Table

Leaves Richmond (Glyndon Hotel)	7:00 a. m.
Arrives Berea	7:45 a. m.
Leaves Berea (Boone Tavern)	10:00 a. m.
Arrives Richmond	10:45 a. m.

Fare \$1.25

NOTICE TO WATER USERS

Owing to the drought, the College now is obliged to pump most of the water used in Berea. Until further notice, no water may be used for watering lawns. All leaks must be promptly reported to the Woodwork Department of the College, phone 194; and in every way greatest precaution must be taken. Otherwise, water will be turned off of properties where such waste is discovered.

H. E. TAYLOR

Classified Advertisements

FOR SALE—Good Red Roof Paint. Guaranteed. Phone 192.

FOR SALE—Eight Belgian rabbits at \$1.00 each. Carl A. Wertenberger, Berea, Ky.

GOOD COWS FOR SALE

To make room for registered cows, I will sell three good grade Holstein Heifers at a bargain. (All milking). M. L. Spink.

FOR SALE

A wicker rocker, settee and table; also white iron bed and dresser; a combined bookcase and desk; a Hoosier cabinet; also a cook stove. For particulars call phone 135.

Mrs. W. C. Hunt

FOR SALE

Two thoroughbred Jersey heifers, newly freshened; ten Duroc Jersey hogs, weighing from 75-100 lbs. Call on or write J. E. Huelt, Berea, Ky. Paint Lick Route. ad-53.

TAX NOTICE

Your Graded School Tax for the year 1921 is now due. Penalty added after August first. See me and get your receipt before penalty is applied.

E. L. FEESE,
Collector

BRING US YOUR HORSESHOEING AND REPAIR WORK

We have added another blacksmith to our force, and we are now in a position to handle all work promptly.

THE COLLEGE BLACKSMITH

192 is a Mighty Good
Number to Call
for SERVICE.

Logan Bros.

Plumbing, Tin Work

Repairing of all Kinds

An Important Feature

of the strength and service rendered by this Bank is our membership in the FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.

The System is nation-wide in extent and includes every National Bank in the country as well as a very large number of state institutions.

Its resources are close upon SIX BILLION DOLLARS and its influence is of the highest character in strengthening and developing banking service throughout the country.

We cordially invite your account and assure you efficient and courteous service at all times.

Berea National Bank

BEREA

KENTUCKY

A Few of Our Many Bargains

Kerosene	-	per gal.	15c
Corn Meal	-	per bag	48c
TWO BAG LIMIT			
Sardines	-	two for	15c
National Oats	-	per box	10c
Fresh Roasted Coffee	-	per lb.	15-40c
Salmon	-	per can	10c
Corn	-	per can	10c
Tomatoes	-	per can	10c

We have a nice little present for every lady that appears in person at our store and makes a purchase of 5 cents or more. Come and get yours

HENSLEY & DAVIDSON

In Welch Block

Berea, Ky.

Jon. F. Dean J. W. Herndon

DEAN & HERNDON

Real Estate Berea, Ky.

We have sold many homes but have many more for sale. Some large bluegrass farms, well located, on Dixie Highway; some small places around Berea especially adapted to dairy and poultry business; some highly improved property in Berea; some vacant lots that are worth the money; some country stores with established business; some farms that would be exchanged for town property.

In addition to these we have thirty acres on Dixie Highway, south of Berea, adjoining the town, which we will cut up into lots and baby farms to suit purchasers and sell on easy terms. Arrangements are being made to put city water and electric lights out to these lots. Building material has come down until one can afford to build and have a home to suit him.

Come and see us, whatever your wants may be. If you want to sell your property, list it with us, and we will do our best to sell it for you. Remember we Sell the Earth. No proposition is too large for us to tackle. None too small to receive our attention.

Thanking our customers for their patronage in the past and pledging our continued fidelity to their interests, we are

Respectfully,

DEAN & HERNDON

At The Bank

"Hitting On All Six"

If you want to do your share toward "accelerating" the return of normal conditions, stop the "back-fire" in the motor of your household's labors—clear out the "carbon" of sluggishness—take up the carburetor of "pep" and "throw 'er in high"—straight away.

Look about your home—see what you really should have in the way of

NEW PLUMBING OR PLUMBING REPAIRS

Prices are right—they're practically normal, as low as there is any reason to expect, at least for years to come.

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Even Baggage Men Respect



The final test of the actual worth of a trunk or grip is the opinion of baggage men who are in daily contact with all kinds of luggage—and their verdict of IRON DUKE Travel Things is "O. K." IRON DUKE Trunks, Grips and Suitcases are shock proof and practically smash proof. A wide choice of attractive designs is ready for your inspection.

J. M. Coyle & Co.

THE CITIZEN

A non-partisan family newspaper published every Thursday by
BEREA PUBLISHING CO. (Incorporated)

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Editor WM. E. RIX, Acting Associate Editor and Business Manager

Entered at the postoffice at Berea, Ky., as second class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year, \$1.00; six months, 50 cents; three months, 30 cents. Payable in advance.

Foreign Advertising Representative, The American Press Association.

Paying Debts

Every honest man pays his honest debts; that is, if he can. If he fails thru inability, or worse, some one else pays the debt, probably the one to whom the amount is due. If not he, then the security may be called upon to pay. Some time a generous-hearted individual volunteers to meet the obligation. Only one thing is certain about debts, some one pays them.

National debts are met thru taxes, direct or indirect, laid upon individuals sometimes by their consent, sometimes without. Since national debts must be paid, taxes must be imposed, and invariably collected, except from such as evade assessment. Unfortunately this latter class is too large, especially among those who claim loyal citizenship.

Some years ago our national debt was run up to many billions by those who managed the affairs of our government. This debt must be paid. Half of it could be canceled if our European Allies would pay back what we loaned them. But this is not done. It would appear that some of this amount may never be paid. Even the interest on this loan amounts to more than a million dollars a day. Were this paid, it would greatly reduce our own debt. But it is not paid, and none of the principal is being paid.

To make this loan possible, many men, women, and children bought Liberty Bonds. Since the national debt must be paid, and our loans and the interest on them are not paid, a tax is levied, indirectly and directly, and the citizens of our country, including those who bought Liberty Bonds, pay the debt. This would not be so bad were it not for the fact that some have no share in this, but to pay taxes, while it seems to be the privilege of others to rake off big profits on money thus raised. The number of millionaires and of multi-millionaires has been greatly increased in this way in recent years.

Our loans to our Allies amounted to \$10,141,000,000. Neither principal nor interest are being paid. Our own debt is more than double this amount, and interest on this must be paid. The owners of Liberty Bonds as well as others help to pay this interest. Hence, since our debtor nations are not making any payments, the taxpayers of the United States are obliged to meet this also.

To make matters worse, while we are paying thru taxation the interest on our national debt and on our loans our debtors, England and France, are making loans to South American nations and putting up millions to promote their foreign trade. In this way our own trade development with South America is hampered, and another source of revenue to reduce our national debt is handicapped.

To relieve the situation somewhat Secretary Mellon now rightly asks powers of Congress to negotiate with the Allies for the conversion of the large lump sums due us from our European allies into negotiable securities. In this way Uncle Sam could unload some of his burdens on his sons, the private citizens who may invest in such securities. This would help Uncle Sam, make it easier for the Allies who owe us large sums, and doubtless would be to the advantage of investors.

A Second United States of America

Next Monday will mark the 145th anniversary of the birth of a new nation, which since that day has grown and risen to take its place along side the first nations of the world. The result of the experiment proves the correctness of the idea. The United States is a country whose place on the map cannot be doubted. A hundred million people in it are agreed that this idea of government is worth while.

And what is more, the world outside appears to agree with us. A light on a candlestick cannot be hid. The whole world has taken notice of us and, as we believe, rightly so.

A recent evidence of the fact that we are not hid is the effort among the Central American nations to form a Second United States of America. What a splendid thing this would be! For in many ways the interests of these five nations are identical. They have one language, largely one history, and in foreign affairs their interests are identical. The leaders of this movement are building wiser than anyone can foresee.

Why should this new United States of America not also include Mexico? This would strengthen both and would ultimately exterminate much that has been a hindrance to both Mexico and the Central Nations.

And how much more splendid would it be if we could look forward to a United States of Europe!

Then if we might have a United States of China and Japan and a few of their lesser kin, it might be timely to talk about a United States of the World.

Or is there a limit beyond which one cannot go? There is a limit to a man's life, to the size and speed of an engine, to the length of a bridge, and apparently to the size of a city and a nation. New York City begins to look too large. Russia has apparently been too large for some time. Perhaps there is also a limit to a United States of the World.

However, there is no danger along these lines for the United States of Central America. May the effort speedily result in a reality.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION IS WORTH A POUND OF CURE

Berea Can Avoid the Danger of a Typhoid Epidemic If Precautions are Taken

A report has just been received from the State Board of Health by Miss Etta English, the Executive Secretary of the Local Red Cross Chapter, on samples of water sent in from various wells located in Berea. This report contains the results of the examination of twenty-one wells. Eight of these are reported as having sewage contamination, which means that they contain material that has passed from the human bowels. Five of these eight are located in a neighborhood where several cases of typhoid fever have developed during the past few weeks. Some of the wells now reported as contaminated were reported as being satisfactory on the first examination, but the health engineer reported that a negative report is not always conclusive, and asked that a second sample from the same wells be sent.

As the season advances and the water gets lower in the wells they

are more likely to show contamination. This accounts for results already indicated. One of the wells now reported contaminated is in use by a family that furnished milk to several families. It was in these families that all the cases of typhoid fever developed.

This report has been turned over to the authorities in Berea. All wells that are contaminated should be condemned. The Red Cross, of course, has no power, but its service consists in getting this information, which may be very valuable.

One of the cases of typhoid fever already developed cost \$235 for the nurse bill alone. It is an expensive thing as well as dangerous to have typhoid fever.

The Red Cross has received the hearty cooperation of most all people whose well water has been examined. There are only a few exceptions to this. One man living in the district where most of the contaminated wells and typhoid fever patients are located has refused all but the first samples of his well water to be examined. Several families use water from this well, and it is really important that

BEREA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

At a meeting of the Berea League of Women Voters last Thursday it was voted that the League send a resolution to our Congressman and to the President of the United States favoring the Disarmament Conference. Another feature of the meeting was a continued discussion of Primaries. This was made especially profitable because one of our candidates for County Sheriff was present, and we had the privilege of asking him questions.

Mrs. Raine, our chairman then read the following interesting paper, stating clearly the purpose of the League:

I wish to remind the women of the object of the League—that we promote improved legislation, in other words that we do all in our power to put men or women into office that are reliable, clean, and fearless, to stand for the right; that we work for no party, as a League, individually doing as we please and no one is committed to vote for any one the League may recommend.

It is the purpose of your chairman to learn about the candidates for any election, from every source available—friends and foes, and present facts. You will then decide for yourselves for whom you will vote.

Your chairman would also suggest that you be alert to learn for yourselves the records of candidates, keeping an open mind, remembering that each person consulted is liable to prejudice and favoritism in some degree. It would be well for each one of you to make a decided effort to secure new members of the League. If you are the only member on your street take it upon yourself to see each woman and get her to join. If there are other members near you, get together and divide the work. We want a big membership for a good many reasons, all of which we cannot know yet, but the first in sight is—the hearing of candidates.

If we ask a candidate to come and give us his program, we want to be able to say two hundred women want to know you at Berea and whether we can count on you to fight whisky. We also need to have numbers for an effective signature in sending urgency letters and telegrams to Legislators and Senators.

We also need all the women of Berea for one of two reasons—either they can help us to improve legislation, or we can help them to know.

In humiliation and shame for our country we have to face the fact that fifteen hundred votes can be bought in the coming election. We wonder what our Education for Citizenship Committee can find to do about that? Surely, some of them could be made to feel it a dishonor and the lowest kind of disloyalty to their country by being enlightened as to the sacredness of their vote.

Your chairman welcomes any suggestions for our activities that will further the cause of improvement in legislation.

PREACHER STRONGLY ENDORSES BAXTER

His friends here in Madison county were much interested in an endorsement given the candidacy of Hon. William J. Baxter for the democratic nomination for Commonwealth Attorney by his pastor, a prominent minister of Jessamine county and formerly the pastor of a church in this county. The preacher is Rev. J. Wood Browning, and he testifies in no doubtful terms to the high standing of the man who is asking this honor of the people of the four counties of this district. Rev. Browning writes:

To Whom It May Concern: I have known Mr. W. J. Baxter, of Jessamine county, Ky., for a number of years and take great pleasure in recommending him to the voters of his district for the office of Commonwealth Attorney. If elected to this office, I am confident he will do all within his power to have the laws enforced. I know him to be a lawyer of unusual ability and an honest Christian gentleman.

Respectfully,
J. WOOD BROWNING,
Pastor Bethany Christian Church.

A thorough examination should be made. As the season advances and water in the reservoir becomes scarcer more resort will be had to wells, and the danger of typhoid will increase. The outbreak already mentioned has been only enough to warn us of the danger that confronts the people. To take precautions is very much better than to wait until the damage is done and then be sorry.

—Everett Dix

"It's easier to suppress the first desire than to satisfy all that follow it."

As we must account for every idle word, so must we for every idle silence.

The Nation's Debt to France

The phrase "our debt to France" means far more than most of us think when we use it, says the Boston Herald. Our histories have touched on the matter in such general terms, or so inadequately if they mentioned details, that few Americans realize the nature or the extent of the help that France extended in our struggle for independence. Now that we have finally squared that account in such splendid fashion it is desirable to know more of the early items. Just what did France do?

To begin at the end, rather than at the beginning, the force that compelled the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown consisted of 7,000 Americans, 6,000 French soldiers under Rochambeau and 3,000 sailors landed from the French fleet, the whole 10,000 men be-



Lafayette in 1777.

ing under command of Washington. In man-power those figures represent virtually all that France contributed, and if the force looks small in comparison to the numbers that this country sent to France in the World War let the relative forces engaged and the other circumstances be considered.

If the 6,000 French soldiers and sailors were on hand in 1783 to help in giving the knockout blow, only French money and munitions had enabled the Americans to keep the struggle going from 1776 to that time. After the war our government officially stated that the loans and supplies received from France during the Revolution amounted to \$13,000,000 francs. That was a far larger sum than the figures indicate today, but it does not include the many millions that the French king gave from his private purse.

How little most of us know of Beaumarchais! The glamor of the chivalrous Lafayette has perhaps obscured the fame of the other. Yet the col-



House at south-west corner of Duke and St. Asaph streets, Alexandria, Va., in which Lafayette was entertained during his visit to America, in 1824.

onels would have made but a pitiful showing indeed had it not been for the dozen shiploads of war supplies that he sent early in the struggle, muskets and ammunition for 25,000 men, 200 brass cannon, clothing, boots, etc. All that was at his own expense, and he even fitted out a ship of war to act as convoy for his supply ships. He did it all because the new world struggle for freedom appealed to the romantic nature of the man who rose from a humble watchmaker to great wealth and power. His only reward was a letter of thanks from our congress, but after his death, when his family was in poverty, congress sent it \$100,000—a sum, in the estimation of Hamilton, less than one-seventh of what was due.

The country has put so much stress on the help of Lafayette, a major general in our army before he was twenty, and who gave his wealth as freely as he did himself, that the other items have had too little prominence. Nor is it to be forgotten that Holland's loan of 10,000,000 francs at a particularly critical time was on the personal endorsement of the king of France. And if it is to be considered that what the French government did officially was largely inspired by jealousy of England, it was nevertheless pure friendship for America and its cause that led Lafayette and Beaumarchais and their associates to contribute the help that counted most.

A Home Run

They arrived hurriedly at the fifth inning.

"What's the score, Billy?"

"Nothing to nothing."

"Oh, goody!" she exclaimed. "We haven't missed a thing."

The Reason Why Everybody Trades With PURKEY

JUST READ HIS BARGAIN LIST

Best Patent Flour, per bag	\$1.05
Best Second Grade Flour, per bag	.75
Pott's Meal, 25-lb. bag	.48
Best Mill Feed, per 100 lbs.	1.65
Best Barley Feed, per 100 lbs.	1.65
Best Bread Corn, per bushel	1.00
Best Dry Salt Meat, per lb.	.12½
Best Pure Lard, per lb.	.12½
Best Pure Lard, 50-lb. Can, per can	5.40
Good Coffee, per lb.	.12½
Sugar, small quantities, per lb.	.08½
Sugar, per 100 lb. bag	6.65
Salmon	.09
Canned Corn	.09
Canned Tomatoes	.09
Sauer Kraut, per can	.09
Hominy, per can	.09
Pumpkins, per can	.09
That Good Chester Bread, per loaf	.09
Best Red Syrup, per gal	.48
Best Pie Peaches, per can	.12½
25c Table Peaches in Syrup, per can	.23
25c Size Post Toasties, per box	.20
15c Size Post Toasties, per box	.12½
15c Size Puffed Wheat, per box	.12½
20c Shredded Wheat, per box	.15
30c Canned Apricots in Syrup, per can	.23
25c Canned Sweet Potatoes, per can	.20
Fresh Peanut Butter in bulk, per lb.	.17
Good Broken Rice, per lb.	.05
Whole Head Rice, per lb.	.07½
10c Can of Snow-King Baking Powder, per can	.09
10c Can of Calumet Baking Powder, per can	.09
35c Can of Calumet Baking Powder, per can	.30
10c Heavy Jar Gums, per doz.	.07½
5c Jar Gums, per dozen	.03½
Lenox Soap, per bar	.04
P. & G. Soap	.07½
Palmolive Soap, per bar	.08½
Ivory Soap, per bar	.08½
Coal Oil, per gal.	.12½
Heavy 2-ply roofing, per square	1.90
Heavy 3-ply roofing, per square	2.25
Heavy Slate Roofing, per square	3.10
Building Paper, per roll	.85
100 lb. Bag of Best Salt, per bag	1.15
10 Quart Galvanized Buckets, each	.25
12 Quart Galvanized Buckets, each	.30
Galvanized Wash Tubs, each	.75c and .85
Mason Quart Jars, per doz.	.95
Mason 1-2 Gallon Jars, per dozen	1.40

Many other bargains too numerous to mention.
I also pay cash the year around for eggs, country meat, etc.
Free delivery on all orders in town amounting to \$3.00 or more.

Get the Habit—Pay Cash for Your Merchandise,
Trade with Purkey and Bank the Difference.

J. W. PURKEY

CHESTNUT ST.

BEREA, KENTUCKY

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

J. A. Parks, Administrator, etc.
Plaintiff
vs.
Mollie Parks, etc, Defendants.

Pursuant to judgment and order of sale entered in the above styled action by the Madison Circuit Court at its May Term, 1921, the undersigned commissioner will expose to public sale to the highest and best bidder on the premises in Berea, Ky., at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., on Saturday, July 9, 1921, the following described property in City of Berea, Ky.:

1. A lot of ground on depot street, fronting said street 150 feet and running back 125 feet more or less to an alley. On this lot is located a two story frame building, 50 feet front on the street, and running back entire width of lot. This building has a well equipped planing mill in it and ample room for storage and planed or finished lumber, the remainder of lot was used by H. F. Parks, deceased, as a lumber yard.

2. A lot of ground at the Corner of Depot Street and Railroad Street, and adjoining the depot grounds of the L. & N. Railroad on the west. This lot fronts Railroad Street about 200 feet and runs back to the right of way of the railroad. The property on the north end has a splendid residence on a lot 65 feet wide, which will be sold separately; the remainder of the property is well located for business purposes, and this will be sold in 25-foot lots. The whole parcel then will be offered as a whole, including the residence.

3. A lot immediately across the street from lot No. 2, fronting Railroad Street 48.4 feet, more or less, and 200 feet, more or less, in depth. This lot is improved by a good stock barn.

TERMS: Said property will be sold on a credit of six and twelve months, purchaser being required to execute sale bonds payable to the Commissioner with approved security and bearing six per cent interest from day of sale until paid, with lien

retained to secure payment of bonds on property sold.

R. B. TERRILL,
Master Commissioner, Madison Circuit Court.

Satisfaction
An Irishman presented himself before a Liverpool magistrate to seek advice.

"Sor," he said, "I kapes hens in my cellar, but th' water pipes is bust, an' me hens is all drowned." "Sorry I can't do anything for you," said the magistrate; "you had better apply to the water company."

A few days later Pat again appeared.

"Well, what now? What did the water company tell you?" queried the magistrate.

"They told me, yer honor," was the reply, "to kape ducks."

Do You Know Who Pays for Your

Anxious

"It is an established fact," said the lecturer, "that the sun is gradually but surely losing its heat, and in the course of 70,000,000 years it will be exhausted; consequently this world of ours will be dead and, like the moon, unable to support any form of life."

The head and shoulders of an excited member of the audience rose above those of his fellows. "Pardon me, professor!" he cried, "how many years did you say it would be before this calamity overtakes us?"

"Seventy millions, sir," said the professor.

"Thank heaven!" gasped the interrogator, sinking back exhausted into his seat. "I thought you said 7,000,000!"

A Lively Job

A customer sitting in the first chair in Scotty's barber shop the other day had ordered "all the trimmings" which, of course, included a shave after the haircut. So when Scotty got his taper lighted and had the shave under way, a little kid just outside the door was heard to exclaim: "Look, Mamma! They are hunting 'em on that fellow with a candle!"

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

JUNIOR AGRICULTURAL CLUB CAMP

Rockcastle and Madison Counties

Berea, Ky., July 18-22

This will be the first camp of its kind ever held in this section. Last year we had two such camps in Kentucky. One in the Western and one in the Eastern part. These camps created so much interest that it brought about the establishment of 22 such camps for 1921.

Rockcastle and Madison counties are to have one of these camps located at Berea, Ky. The Fair ground has been chosen as the camp ground. It's an ideal place for the camp. Six tents have been ordered for the accommodation of our club members and leaders. The camp is open only for club members and leaders. Visitors are admitted at 7:30 p. m. and may remain until 9:00 p. m. each day. Wednesday will be open for visitors all day.

Typical Daily Program of Instruction

1. Group instruction—8:00 a. m.—10:55 a. m.
 - (a) Schedule of Classes.
 - (b) Suggestive Outline of Camp Instructions.
 - (1) Four-H Development.
 - (2) Agriculture and Home Economics.
 - (3) Wood Craft, Indian Lore and Nature Study.
 - (4) Home Club Plans.
 - (5) First Aids in Saving Life or Health.
 - (6) Leadership (Class for Adult Leaders).
2. General Assembly—10:00 a. m. Daily.
3. Consultation Period—1:30 p. m. Daily.
4. Play and Recreation—1:45 p. m.—4:30 p. m.
5. Vesper 7:30 Each Evening (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday).
6. Campfire (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday).

Purpose of Camp

The purpose of the Junior Club Camp is to teach boys and girls the Four-H standards, to inspire boys and girls to lift themselves toward these standards, and to discover and train boys and girls for leadership. Four-H Club Pledge:

"I pledge my head to clear thinking, my heart to greater loyalty, my hands to longer service, and my health to better living for my club, my community and my country."

Management of Camp

Manager—Mr. Feltner, Asst. State Club Leader, London.

Director—Robt. F. Spence, County Agent, Berea.

Assistant Director—B. Fielder, Supt. Berea College Garden Dept., Berea.

Leaders—County Agents, Home Demonstration Agents, and Club Leaders.

Instructors—Men and women furnished by the Extension Department of State University.

Ministers—Berea's four ministers will talk to the General Assembly, one each evening.

Health—The State Board of Health will look after all health instruction and examinations.

Recreation—The State Y. M. C. A. will furnish the Recreational and Spiritual part of the program.

Play and Recreation

1:45-2:15

Group Games for Everybody:

Suggestions—Dodge ball, circle patch ball, quoits, last couple out, three deep, strap tight, roly poly, forty ways of getting there, and many others.

2:15-4:30

Any of the following may be arranged for according to judgment of camp director:

Athletics, swimming, hikes, plans or practice by tribes directed by the chiefs, plans or practice for clubs directed by club leaders.

4:30 p. m.

At ease. Rest. Clean up.

Each club member will get direct information from County Agent concerning the Camp.

Club leaders are requested to meet with their club and arrange for the Camping.

Watch the paper each week for more information.

CONTROL, ERADICATION OF HOG MITES, LICE

Lice and mange mites are the two principal kinds of external parasites affecting hogs, say experts of the United States Department of Agriculture. They are injurious to all classes of hogs, but the greatest losses occur in pigs and poorly nourished hogs kept in insanitary quarters.

The losses are caused by irritation, unthrifty condition, functional disturbances, arrested growth, low vitality and increased death rate.

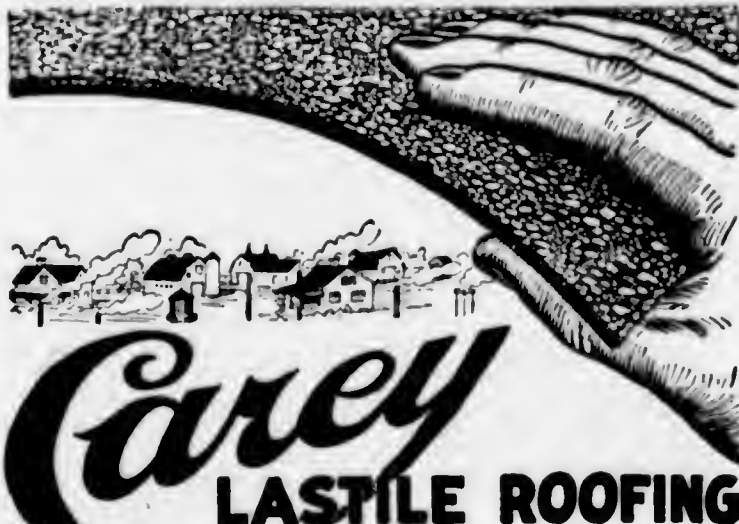
Only one species of lice commonly affects hogs, and this parasite obtains its food by puncturing the skin

SWIFT PRODUCE REVIEW

A liberal supply of butter has been received on the leading markets and prices have shown some decline toward the end of the week. A good deal of under-scoring butter has been received on the markets during the week, indicating that better care of cream in the country is necessary.

Continued high temperatures throughout the producing sections have affected the quality of eggs marketed, although there is a little easier feeling at the close of the week.

The volume of live poultry moving during the week has not been sufficient for current consumption and some advance has been noted in both consuming and producing territory. An increase in the supply of broilers and fryers has been noted and these classes of poultry are bringing good prices.



—is safer for roofing and siding.

The average roll of Lastile Roofing is from 75% to 80% mineral matter.

That makes it easy to understand why it is so enduring and so fire-resisting.

The surface is protected with crushed slate which of course is spark-proof.

Fire underwriters place Lastile in Class C near the top of the eight classifications.

You can have Lastile finished with red or green slate.

Besides being safe and extremely durable, Lastile is the most attractive kind of roll roofing you can lay, is low in cost, easy to apply and requires no painting. Let us know how much surface you have to cover.

STEPHENS & MUNCY

BEREA, KY.

PHONE 113

Land Sale

If you are interested in buying a good country home now is your opportunity.

I, John A. Wylie, having been appointed as administrator of my deceased father's estate will offer for sale a well known Garrard county farm, owned by and known as the S. W. Wylie farm for the past fifty years.

This farm consists of about 80 acres and is located five miles west of Berea and one mile from Wallaceton on road leading toward White Lick.

The above farm lies in two tracts of about 40 acres each, being divided by county road. This land is fertile soil and can all be cultivated. Does not contain any waste land and but little wood land.

The improvements consist of a five-room house, two barns and other necessary outbuildings. Also a large well matured orchard producing both apples and peaches.

You will find this a most convenient place to live, being located on rural route and only one mile from good schools, churches and store, and in a neighborhood of good and friendly people.

This farm is now ready to be offered for sale and possession will be given to purchaser January 1, 1922.

If you are interested in buying a farm of this size and type you will make a mistake if you fail to come and look it over.

For price, terms and any other information you would like to have regarding the above property, write or see

John A. Wylie

Route 3

Paint Lick, Ky.

INDEPENDENCE HALL TODAY



View of Chestnut Street, Looking East From Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Showing Independence Hall in Center.

Quaker City's Proud Record

The name of Philadelphia is so closely connected with Independence day that any mention of the latter recalls the great part played by the city in the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and the large number of historical buildings and relics that attract visitors to the city not only from every part of the United States but from many other countries as well.

The chief memento of the patriotic visitor to Philadelphia is Independence hall in which is contained that great shrine of American independence—the Liberty bell. The land on which this building stands was purchased in 1730. The structure, erected as a State house for the old colony of Pennsylvania, was slow in building, the first portion to be finished being "Independence hall," a room 39 by 40 feet and almost 20 feet high. The next part of the building completed was the Judicial chamber, of the same size as Independence hall, and separated from it by three arches.

After the Revolution the wooden steeple was declared dangerous and taken down. Later the wings were altered to provide more office room for the county commissioners, and other changes very much altered the original appearance of the structure. The entire property was purchased by the city of Philadelphia in 1818, and every effort made to restore it to its original lines. The spirit of the old architects and builders has been respected and today, as in Colonial days, the State house typifies the refined simplicity and sincerity which has left it a precious legacy.

Saw First Congress.

In Carpenters' hall the first Continental congress convened Sept. 5, 1774, continuing in session until October 26. The second Continental congress also convened in this same hall, May 10, 1775, but later moved to the old State house where the Declaration of Independence was adopted.

In Independence hall Gen. George Washington took the oath as commander of the Continental army, June 16, 1775. Three years later the Articles of Confederation were signed in this same room, and in 1787 the Constitution of the United States was adopted and signed. The old building in which George Washington and John Adams took the oath of office as President of the United States stands beside Independence hall, but much altered from the original structure.

The old Liberty bell, which rang out the glad tidings that the Continental congress had dared to sign the Declaration of Independence, is known throughout the world. It was cast in England especially for the State house, and imported in 1752. While on the way it became cracked, and was recast in Philadelphia. The quotation, "Proclaim liberty throughout the land, to the inhabitants thereof," inscribed on the bell at that time, seems prophetic. The bell was hung April 17, 1753.

Figured in Much History.

Two years later it rang a warning to George III that the assembly refused to make laws by dictation of the crown, and in 1765, muffled, the bell "told" the arrival of the hated stamps. "Muffled and tolled" it rang all day long when the stamp act was put in operation. It called the first

Continental congress together; it proclaimed the Declaration of Independence; its glad peals announced the victory of Trenton and the surrender of Cornwallis; it proclaimed the treaty of peace; it tolled out the grief of the nation at the death of George Washington; it welcomed Lafayette to Philadelphia, and rang once more when he died; its solemn peals announced the death of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, and its last message to the world was the death of Chief Justice John Marshall in 1835. As it breathed forth its sad dirge on that July day its great side parted and it was silent forever. Mute though it is its patriotic inspiration is far greater than that of any orator, and more than a million people each year pause to behold this most precious heirloom of the American nation.

How Bell Was Saved

When Howe Advanced on the Quaker City.

By Dr. Howard S. Taylor.

On September 11, 1777, a warm, bright day, the people of Philadelphia stood around in the streets listening to the faint sounds of cannon firing down on Brandywine creek, about twenty-five miles away.

They knew that a great battle was going on between the American army under Washington and the British, commanded by General Howe.

And the Philadelphians listened to the booming of the distant guns with passionately divided feelings.

There were many Tories living in the city who were devoted to the British cause and hoped that Howe might triumph.

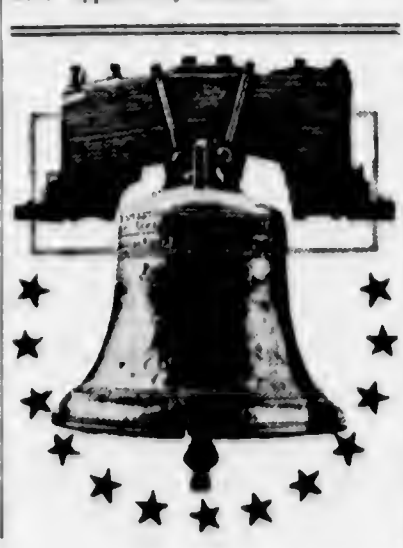
There were also many devout Quakers in those listening crowds who conscientiously abhorred war—ultra pacifists who thought that the Americans had no business to fight even in defense of their liberties.

But a large part of the population of Philadelphia were patriots who had gotten the Declaration of Independence into their hearts at its first proclamation two months previously, and were praying for Washington and his "ragged Continentals."

Sad News for Patriots.

The noise of battle commenced about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, but by nightfall the sounds ceased, and a few hours afterward the Philadelphians learned that the Americans had met with heavy losses, had been defeated and were retreating before a well-equipped army of invasion which outnumbered the patriot forces about two to one.

Washington managed to reconcentrate his troops and slowly fell back on Philadelphia—skirmishing whenever opportunity offered.



But Philadelphia was doomed to fall into the hands of the enemy, and Alexander Hamilton advised congress to pack and get out. On September 18 that body made a hasty adjournment, to meet again at Lancaster, sixty-eight miles away, and left Philadelphia that night.

But before they adjourned they took a thought about the Liberty Bell!

Congress determined to save the bell if possible.

It was not a matter of mere sentiment. The bell was comparatively new then, and there were few sacred memories clinging around it. The resolution of congress included some church bells in the city also. In fact, congress regarded the bells as just so much metal which the British might break up and cast into cannon.

Got to Allentown Safely.

So the bells were ordered to retreat to a place of safety at Allentown, fifty miles away, and the executive committee of congress was charged with the duty of supervising the job.

Fifty miles over the winding dirt roads those days was a long, long way! The Liberty bell weighed 2,240 pounds, and it may well be supposed that the trip was made as quickly as possible. There was a chance that British cavalry might come galloping up at any moment.

Trailing through the quiet village of Bethlehem, the wagon that bore the great bell broke down and the escort had to unload and get another vehicle.

But the bell went on to its destination where, griddled by its defiant little text, it waited for events.

HISTORIC NEW YORK REGION

Vicinity of Village of Fishkill Was for Some Time Scene of Revolutionary Activities.

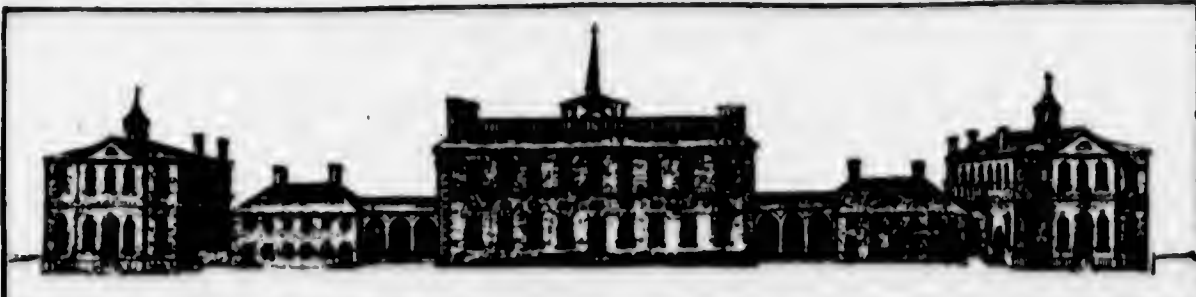
Were you to spin along the post road from New York to Albany—the same old post road that was built in the time of the French and Indian wars upon the line of the old Indian trail—you would pass through the most historic part of this region, about a mile from the village of Fishkill.

On account of its situation, in a fertile plain protected by surrounding hills, Fishkill was chosen for a large barracks for Revolutionary soldiers, officers' headquarters and supply depot; and, while the British occupied New York, the government headquarters for printing and provisioning were also there. The sword that Washington himself carried was made in the village, which, at that time, contained about fifty houses.

It was in the Van Wyck house, wrongly called the Wharton house in Cooper's story, "The Spy," that Harvey Breech, who was in real life a young shoemaker named Enoch Crosby, had his trial. In the meadow below the house he buried scores of Revolutionary soldiers. Across the road from the burial field were the barracks.—Youth's Companion.

Another Date for Declaration.

The Philadelphia newspapers on July 3, 1776, merely announced that on "yesterday the Continental congress declared the United Colonies free and independent states." Only those twelve words and no more! It was not until two days later, however, that the Declaration, amended and blue-pencilled, was agreed to and signed by John Hancock, president of congress. His was the only name then given out. This man, a Boston merchant, rode in a carriage, drawn by six bay horses, and dressed in cloth embroidered with gold and silver.—James H. Morrow in the Detroit Free Press.



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IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By Rev. C. C. FERGUSON, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago)
18, 1921, Western Newspaper Union

LESSON FOR JULY 10

SAUL THE PHARISEE.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 7:4-13; 22:3, 4;
23:4, 5, 10.

GOLDEN TEXT—Christ Jesus came
into the world to save sinners, of whom
I am chief.—1 Tim. 1:15.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—1 Cor. 5:9.
Gal. 1:13; Phil. 2:4; 1 Tim. 1:13.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Going to School in
Jerusalem.—Acts 22:3, 4, 5.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Saul Persecuting
Christians.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC
—A Young Pharisee.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC
—Saul Persecuting the Church.

1. Saul's Training as a Pharisee
(Acts 22:3, 4; 23:4, 5).

1. Taught to love his own nation. "I
am a Jew." The Pharisees were
the nationalists of their day. Those
who are intelligently loyal to their own
nation can more effectively help others.

2. Taught to love God's law. "Taught
according to the perfect manner of the
law of the fathers." Love for the
Holy Scriptures is a valuable asset
in life. One may misinterpret it and
dangerously misapply it; but if he
has love in his heart for it there is
hope of getting him to come into right
relationship to it.

3. Was "zealous toward God." The
root of the word "zealous" signifies
"to love." It means a passion for God
and His work. It was zeal for God
that made Saul think of and plan for
his work. This zeal for God ex-
pressed itself in persecution of the
Christians whom he regarded as do-
ing that which was contrary to God's
law and purpose. He spared neither
age nor sex, even to imprisonment and
death (Acts 22:4).

4. Saul Thoroughly Conscientious
(23:4, 5).

In his conscientiousness he opposed
Jesus, for he regarded Him as an
impersonator. Saul is to be commended
in that he responded to his conscience,
but he is to be condemned for his
attitude toward Jesus; for there was
overwhelming evidence that Jesus was
God's Son and came in fulfillment of
the Scriptures. The resurrection of
Christ was such an outstanding mir-
acle—a proof of the deity of Christ,
that there was no room left for doubt.

5. Stephen's Martyrdom (Acts 7:
54; 8:3).

In order to understand the signifi-
cance of his martyrdom we must obtain
a synthetic view of his life.

1. Who Stephen was (6:1-7). He
was one of the seven who were ap-
pointed to look after the temporal
needs of the church.

2. Why Stephen was opposed (6:8-15).
In his work he testified of Christ
and by the Holy Spirit wrought mir-
acles. These mighty works aroused
the people. The following features
characterized him: (1) Wisdom,
which means common sense; (2)
grace, which means beauty of charac-
ter; (3) power. He had the ability
to do wonders and great signs and
speak the truth effectively. The men
of the opposing synagogues were not
able to "withstand the wisdom and
the Spirit by which he spoke." They
arrested and brought him before the
great council. Even here they could
not silence him by argument, so they
decided to do it by violence.

3. Stephen stoned (7:54-60). Before
the council he made a magnificent de-
fense. This he did by tracing the
history of Israel from the call of Abra-
ham to the crucifixion of Christ. His
aim in this review was to show that
God never had been localized and that
the temple was but a small part of
God's plan. In his address he did
not speak against the temple, but
showed that God did not in the full-
est sense dwell in it at any time. He
proved this from Scripture (Isa. 61:
1, 2; 1 Kings 8:27). In his conclu-
sion he declared that the Jews had
always been a stiff-necked people,
resisting the Holy Spirit, and now their
stubbornness had reached its culmina-
tion in the betrayal, rejection and
murder of the Son of God. This
charge cut to the heart. His argu-
ments were unanswerable. Being un-
willing to answer him and at the same
time to accept the truth presented,
their anger was stirred to its highest
pitch; so their only answer was stones.
They stoned him as a mad dog. In
this hour of trial God gave him a
wonderful vision. He was permitted
to see into heaven itself, and there
he got sight of the glorified Son of
Man standing at the right hand of
God.

Power of Prayer.

"There are five outlets of power—
through our life, our lips, our service,
our money, our prayer. And by all
oids the greatest of these is the outlet
through prayer. . . . The greatest
thing anyone can do for God and for
man is to pray."—S. D. Gordon.

How to Serve God.

Serve the Lord with gladness. Enter
into His gates with thanksgiving, and
into His courts with praise; be thank-
ful unto Him and bless His name. For
the Lord is good.—Psalm 100:2, 4, 5.

East Kentucky Correspondence
News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name
is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

Nathanton

Nathanton, June 22.—Farmers are
pleased with the frequent showers
that have fallen for the last two
weeks, for they are pretty sure this
much-needed rain has matured their
oats and Irish potatoes, and also
have brightened the growth of other
crops. One farmer joyfully ex-
claimed on the day following the
good rain, that he heard his "taters"
crying out within the hills, "Lay
back, lay back."—J. W. Dotson was
in this neighborhood buying sheep last
week.—J. A. Clark, M. M. Caudill, W.
M. Moore, Jesse McWhorter, D. G.
Woods, H. H. Holcomb and Thomas
Caudill attended public speaking at
McKee, June 20th, and reported a
very interesting speech by Hiram
Johnson, candidate for Circuit Judge.
—The body of Hiram Pearson, son
of John Pearson, Sturgeon, Ky., was
interred at Old Union Cemetery, June
20th. Succumbed to consumption.
—Messrs. D. G. Woods and B. H. Hol-
comb attended teachers' examination
at Booneville, Ky., Friday and Sat-
urday last.—T. D. Caudill, Sr., was
confined to bed for two days, but is
able to go about now.—Summer com-
plaint is raging among children of
this neighborhood. At present suf-
ferers are Percy Brooks Caudill, Den-
nis Caudill, Samuel Thomas Evans,
Beckham Caudill and babies of James
and Jesse McWhorter. Most of them
are on the mend now. Several older
people have suffered likewise.—Most
everybody is ready to lay by their
corn crops, which look fine since the
splendid rainy weather.

Hugh

Hugh, June 26.—Rev. Jim Harding
filled his regular appointment at this
place Saturday and Sunday.—Alex
Perry took quite a number of picture
exposures on the creek Sunday.—
Born to Mr. and Mrs. George Rob-
erts, June 27, a seven and one-half
pound girl, called Pauline.—Mr. and
Mrs. Roy McKinney were Sunday
guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Hart.
—Joe Croley and family were visit-
ing parents at this place Saturday
and Sunday.—Mart Ahram's family
is very sick with mumps at this writ-
ing.—Gather McKinney and Foner
Burlison, who have been working for
the saw mill company have returned
to their home in North Carolina. The
"As called weed club" of South Fork
gave Chester Norville a surprise
working last week and hoed his corn
out.—Zuber Logston and family of
Berea and Elmer Stewart and family
of Whites Station spent Saturday
and Sunday with John Clemmons.
—Everett Henge and family of Bear
Wallow were Sunday guests of Mrs.
Clemman Kindred.—Clim Hobs and
family were visiting parents at this
place Saturday and Sunday.—John
Reece, who is going to school at Be-
rea, was at home over Saturday and
Sunday.—Farmers of this section
were very thankful for the downpour
of rain last week.

Gray Hawk

Gray Hawk, June 27.—The growth
has been broken by a good gentle
shower.—The candidates are as thick
as love in August. Everybody
seems to want to elect good sober
men to office this time. The circuit
judge race is the hottest of all, be-
tween Hiram J. Johnson and Wm.
Lewis.—Miss Lola Bingham and Miss
Bessie Tinscher are planning to go to
the Fourth of July celebration at
Annnville.—Mrs. Nancy Maden is vis-
iting Mrs. Mary Beigham, Sunday.
—George Gabbard, our new neighbor,
is out on a speaking trip with Hiram
Johnson for two weeks.

McKee

McKee, June 27.—There have been
several hard showers for the past
week. We think they have improved
the gardens.—Miss Whittaker, who
has been spending her vacation with
homefolks in New Jersey, has re-
turned to take up her work again in
McKee.—Miss Thelma Jackson of Be-
rea is visiting her cousins, Misses
Marion and Cleo Baker.—Several
people from McKee attended the Ma-

sonic Celebration of St. John's Day
at Annville Friday, June 24th.—
Miss Elsie R. Fomber, who has been
in school at E. K. S. N. at Richmond
this year, has returned home for the
summer.—Clarence Davis, who has
also been in school there, is remain-
ing for summer school.—The County
Sunday School Convention will be
held here, Wednesday, July 6. We
want all the Sunday-school workers
to be present, if possible.—Miss Cleo
Baker went to Richmond Friday, and
back Saturday, on a business trip.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Cooksburg

Cooksburg, June 25.—People are all
busy in this part plowing and hoeing
corn.—There are several cases of ty-
phoid fever on the creek.—Dr. Pen-
nington of Mt. Vernon was called to-
day to see a small girl of Mr. Kend-
rich; also a daughter of Bealor Mul-
lins, who are reported very sick.—
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Singleton and
children of Ravenna, spent the week
with Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Thomas.—
The oat crop in this vicinity is look-
ing prosperous; also a bumper crop
of Irish potatoes is expected.—Gather
Phillips of the Brindle Ridge section
was thru this part Saturday saying
they had not had rain since they
planted corn. The blackberries are
now ready to pick, so let us all get
busy.—The holiness people have
moved their church from the house
near Charley Scott's to the Corinth
church near Albert Allen, as the
Baptist church had closed.—A word
to the Threelinks correspondent: I
will take your advice about it tak-
ing votes to elect the man. I am
glad you told me. I have reached my
poor old hand out and got the hoe
handle blisters broke all the spring,
thinking the one that shook most
hands would be elected, so thank
you.

ESTILL COUNTY

Locust Branch

Locust Branch, June 26.—The peo-
ple at this place are busy cutting
oats and plowing corn.—Mr. and
Mrs. Alfred Winkler are visiting the
latter's parents at present.—There
has been a nice rain at this place,
which was enjoyed by all.—Corn
and other crops are looking fine.—
Sunday-school at this place is pro-
gressing nicely, but hope for better.
—D. W. French and daughter were
the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John
Campbell Saturday.—A singing
school is being carried on at Beaver
Pond at present, conducted by D. W.
French of Berea. Everybody is in-
vited to come.—Earl Gentry has
purchased a new Ford car. He is al-
so making a visit to Irvine today.—
Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Snoden are visiting
the latter's parents today.

CLAY COUNTY

Malcom

Malcom, June 25.—Farmers are all
very busy at present, as corn lay-
ing by time is here and oat harvest
is almost on.—Oscar Downey spent
Friday night with Victor Browning.
B. F. Downey and G. W. Browning
made a business trip to Old Neaddle
Friday.—Victor Browning made a
business trip to Matt Pennington's
Saturday.—Frank Morgan is very ill
with brain fever.—Lester St John
was taken sick on Monday and died
Friday.—Mrs. Ollie Whittemore is
very poorly.—Sam Robson made a
business trip to G. W. Browning's
Saturday morning.—Young chickens
are 35c per pound; hens are 12c
per pound; eggs are 15c per dozen.—Wil-
lie Irma Morgan and family visited
his brother, Henry Morgan, last Sun-
day.—Charlie Witt spent Saturday
and Sunday with Levi Pennington.—
Mrs. Rebecca Browning is very ill.

MADISON COUNTY

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, June 27.—Copious show-
ers and heat render the most favor-
able conditions for growing vege-
tation in this section. Corn is in
better shape than at any previous
season. Most farmers are "laying
by" their fields. Grass is being cut
and notwithstanding the prediction of

a short acreage in the early part of
June, the fine rains have worked
wonders, and a heavy hay crop is
coming in.—Housewives are deep in
the mysteries of canning and pre-
serving blackberries. The supply is
abundant and selling at 30c per gal-
lon.—Sherman Stewart, who fell
from the dam at Pigg Hollow last
week, is recovering and will soon be
able to resume work.—T. J. Flanery,
who has been confined to his room
for a month with a serious nerve
malady, is some better.—Mrs. T. L.
Stanford of Temple, Texas, who
visited relatives here, has returned
home via Terryville, Mo., where she
is stopping a few days with her
brother, W. L. Flanery, formerly of
Berea College.—F. A. Campbell and
wife spent Saturday night at the
home of Carl Bratcher in this vicini-
ty.—Lloyd Powell, who is now a re-
sident of Livingston, Ky., visited
friends here Sunday and looked over
his farm in the care of tenants.—Mr.
and Mrs. Millard Mulligan of Paint
Lick visited Mrs. Mulligan's parents,
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Kimbrell, Sat-
urday night.—Oscar Kimbrell has
purchased a motor truck and is ped-
dling blackberries to Lexington.—
Rev. Jennings preached at B. L.
Church Sunday, June 26th.—The peo-
ple of this vicinity were entertained
royally by the splendid program
rendered by Brother Jennings' Sun-
day-school class at this place the sec-
ond Sunday in June. Their execu-
tion of various drills, marches, and
pantomime attested superior skill in
training.

Panola

Panola, June 28.—Mrs. Nan Tuck-
er is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Joe
M. Powell.—Mrs. J. B. Kindred is
very ill.—John Bengo is conva-
lescing.—Aunt Miriam Cox is on the
sick list.—Mrs. Myrtle Lakes and
Zona May Turner were guests of
Mrs. C. M. Rawlings, Friday.—Carl
Gentry has purchased a new auto.—
Wilgus Hunter is carpentering for
Mr. Shepherd this week.—Clay Wil-
son has gone to Irvine to work.—
Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Hart of Berea
were guests at Idle Wild Farm Sat-
urday night. They were accompa-
nied home Sunday by Mrs. C. M.
Rawlings, Mrs. Rollie Cox and Mas-
ter Clyde Cox.—L. E. Cox lost a
nice horse by the heat.

GARRARD COUNTY

Lowell

Lowell, June 27.—Miss Mary Chil-
ders spent Sunday with Mrs. John
Eagle, and went to the ball game on
Broadas Branch.—Mr. and Mrs. Rich-
ard Veneable spent Saturday night
and Sunday with his father-in-law,
J. W. Anglin.—H. H. Hall and family
took supper with Mrs. Roscoe Whit-
taker Saturday evening.—Mrs.
Carrie Hensley spent Sunday with
Mrs. Speed Ball.—H. H. Hall spent
Sunday with Mrs. Wash Ball.—Wil-
bert Teater and family from Edenton
were visitors of his father-in-law,
Roscoe Whittaker, and family, Sat-
urday night and Sunday.—The revival
meeting is still going on at Logan's
Chapel schoolhouse.—Mr. Cleo Hall
spent Saturday night and Sunday
with Willie P. Whittaker.—Mrs.
Mary Stormes of Maize spent Sun-
day with Mrs. W. M. Poynter.—Sev-
eral of this place were in Lancaster
court day, Monday.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Island City

Island City, June 27.—Evan Smith,
who shot Robert J. Bowman on the
first day of June, 1920, and fled to
the U. S. service for refuge, was
brought back from Camp Grant, Ill.,
by W. M. Mays, Deputy Sheriff of
Owsley county, and lodged in jail at
the town of Booneville awaiting his
trial which will be during the present
term of court. W. M. Mays was
around summoning the witnesses for
the Commonwealth.—Frank Mc-
George and wife of Perry county,
who were the guests of Henry Mc-
George Friday night, went on his way
next day to visit his father and
mother in Jackson county.—Ex-
Judge L. D. Lewis of Hyden, Ky.,
has lately announced himself a can-
didate for Commonwealth Attorney of
the 33rd judicial district to be voted
for at the primary, August 6th.—
New conditions have arisen that make
it necessary for every lover of law
and order and every patriotic citizen
of both sexes to be up and doing to
preserve the peace and good order of
society and to maintain the suprem-
acy of the law so that our people can
go about their daily vocation of life
free from molestation by the viola-
tors of the law.—Howel Davidson
of Island City has applied to a co-
ffee company at Louisville, Ky., to
represent them as a traveling sales-
man.—J. T. Gentry of West Hamlin,
wife and little daughter, Genovee,
have been visiting friends at this
place for a few days, went on their
return home Saturday morning.—M.
L. Gentry of Pinecastle and wife are
here on a visit. Mr. Gentry has re-
turned, leaving his wife here for a



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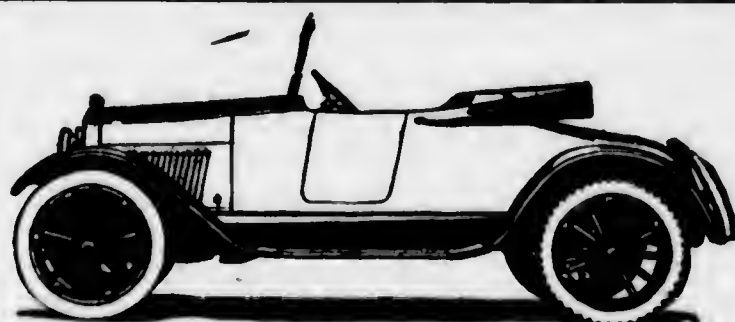
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ums.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white 88¢@88½¢, No. 4
white 86¢@86½¢, No. 2 yellow 85¢@85½¢,
No. 3 yellow 82¢@82½¢, No. 2 mixed
81¢@81½¢.

Sound Hay—Timothy per ton \$14@
15.50, clover mixed \$13@17.75.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.40@1.43, No.
3 red \$1.38@1.40, No. 4 red \$1.34@1.36.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras
36¢, centralized extras 34¢, firsts 30¢;
factory dairy 22¢.

Eggs—Extra firsts 25¢, firsts 24¢,
ordinary firsts 21¢.

Live Poultry—Broilers 1½ lb and
over 44¢@45¢, fowls 5 lbs and over 26¢,
fowls 4 lbs and over 20¢, under 4 lbs
25¢, roosters 14¢.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Steers, good to choice \$7@
8.25, fair to good \$6@7, common

to fair \$1@6, butchers' good to choice
\$6.50@8, fair to good \$5.50@6.50, com-
mon to fair \$3.50@4.1, canners \$1@2,
stock, heifers \$4@5.50; stock steers \$5
@6.50.

Calves—Good to choice \$9.50@10,
fair to good \$7@9.50, common and
large \$4@6.

Sheep—Good to choice \$3@4, fair
to good \$2@3, common 25¢@3.50,
lamb, good to choice \$11@11.50, fair
to good \$7.50@11.

Hogs—Heavy \$8.25@8.50, choice
packers and butchers \$8.75, medium
\$8.75, common to choice heavy fat
sows \$6@7.25, light shippers \$5, pigs
(110 lbs and less) \$7@9.

Pillow Effective Weapon.

With her pillow as her only weapon,
a woman of Pleasantville, Fla., put to
flight a robber who entered her home.
The woman was awakened by a creak-
ing on the stairway, and saw a man
creeping up. She snatched up a pillow
from her bed and, running to the stair-
way, she heaved the pillow with all
her strength, hitting the burglar full
in the face as he stood up. At the same
time she screamed. The impact of
the pillow hurled the bandit down the
stairway. He jumped through a win-
dow and escaped.

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The cook is all smiles,
The bread is light and gay,
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Berea College Alumni Association

(This space belongs to the Alumni Association of Berea College. Articles, news items and personal letters from graduates will be published in full or in abstract every week. The Alumni Editor, Secy. M. E. Vaughn, Berea College, Berea, Ky., will be pleased to receive any communication of interest from members of the Association.)

Batavia, Ohio,
May 21, 1921

To My Fellow Members of the Class of 1906 and to My Alma Mater, Greetings!

This progressive greeting is a happy thought on the part of some one, probably our Secretary, Mr. Vaughn. However, I am the first of our class to write, and I am wondering if in some way I am to have the benefit of those other letters. I hope so.

Since that memorable year of 1906 I have been teaching all the time during the school months, and I have spent a number of summer seasons in study, as I plan to do this summer.

I had some delightful years of work at Pleasant Hill Academy in Tennessee. I cannot dwell on all the elements that made life so happy there, but I have a very warm spot in my heart for that place. Maybe when I say it was something like Berea on a small scale you will partly understand.

Later I taught three years in high school not far from my home. This paper explains what I am doing now, but it does not tell how much I am enjoying the year.

I shall think of Berea at Commencement time, but on June eighth I shall be in the midst of my own Commencement festivities here.

Sincerely,

Winifred C. Jones

Director the Clermont County Normal School.

NECROLOGY

Orlin H. Venner was born in Corydon, Ind., June 22, 1873, and died

suddenly of heart disease in the summer of 1920.

Dr. Venner was graduated at Berea with the class of 1902, and afterward continued his education in several of the larger universities, including Yale, West Va. State University and Leland Stanford, Jr., University. He later became well known as an educator, lecturer and author and was especially noted for his work along religious lines, being for some time Educational Director for the Presbyterian Churches of Nebraska. It was said of him, "His work makes an unique appeal to educators, to religious workers and to all cultured people interested in the finer things of life."

Resolutions:

Whereas, we learn with sorrow of the death of Dr. Orlin H. Venner of this class of 1902, be it resolved that we, the members of the Alumni Association of Berea, assembled in reunion, June 8, 1921, express our deepest grief in the untimely death of this honored member of our association, our sense of loss in the early cutting-off of a career of such far-reaching influence and usefulness, and that we extend our heart-felt sympathy to his bereaved family.

Be it further resolved that these resolutions be incorporated in the records of our association, and that a copy be sent to his family and published in The Citizen.

Committee—

Mary H. Dodge
Anna Louise Frey
Ruth Todd Coddington

BOWMAN—HUNTER

A social event of interest to a large

circle of friends and acquaintances was the marriage on June 10 of Miss Maud Bowman, Berea, and Mr. Hinton Hunter, of Bristol, Colorado. Both bride and groom are Berea graduates. The bride had been teaching in Altamont, North Carolina up until a short time previous to her marriage. The groom is a prosperous business man in Bristol, and the cashier of the bank in that city.

The ceremony was performed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, with Rev. Jas. Watt Raine officiating.

A reunion of the Bowman family also occurred on the same day, with every member present. Those present from a distance were: Dr. D. O. Bowman and wife from Cleveland, O., accompanied by Mrs. Bowman's father, Mr. Fish, and Messrs. Stillman and Schuyler, brothers-in-law, also from Cleveland; Prof. J. O. Bowman, principal of the public schools, Clinton, N. C., and Mrs. Bowman; F. O. Bowman, State's Attorney for the Pharmaceutical Association of North Carolina, with headquarters at Chapel Hill; Grandmother (Mrs. S. J.) Young, of Clarissa, N.C.; Mr. La Fayette Julian, of Roan Mountain, Tennessee; Dr. Wm. G. Frost and Mrs. Frost, and Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Harrison, of Whites Station, were also among the guests.

After partaking of delicious refreshments the happy couple took the 5 o'clock train for their future home in Bristol, Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunter are well known and popular young people, and the best wishes of a host of friends, with hearty congratulations, are extended to them as they venture upon life's sea together.

A NOTABLE REUNION

Berea has had recently a reunion of the Collegiate Alumni of the College, and also of the Vocational Alumni. These gatherings have led to the mention, in The Citizen, of

various former students, making visits here, most of them having been students in recent years. There was one feature of the reunion season of 1921 so notable that it seems to the present writer it ought not to pass entirely by without special notice. Reference is had to the pre-arranged gathering of seven brothers and sisters, of the McCollum family, the eldest being our esteemed Mrs. E. Lou Hanson, whose home was the place of rendezvous for the week or two that the family reunion lasted.

The residence of Mrs. Hanson and her husband, Arthur Hanson, in Berea, began a half century ago. He was for many years a trustee of the College. We all are glad that Mrs. Hanson remains a citizen here. Both of her sisters were here for several days, namely: Mrs. W. H. R. Markley and husband of Wagner, Oklahoma, and Dr. S. Josephine McCollum of Chicago. The four brothers present were the following: H. Burritt McCollum, with his wife, from Youngstown, Ohio; George T., with wife and little daughter, Mary Elsie, from Oak Park, Ill.; Frank S., from Yonkers, N. Y.; and Fred W. with wife and daughter, Marian, from East Orange, N. J. Of the above Burritt graduated from Berea College's full classical course in 1883, and for many years was high school principal and superintendent in Ohio. George graduated here a half dozen years later, and has made a reputation as a minister, having received the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He now is in charge of the Home Mission work of the Congregationalists for the state of Illinois. Frank has been a carpenter and builder; and, in his long government service across the seas, had responsible positions in the construction work there. Fred also has been a successful mechanic. His wife will be known to the older Berens as Florence Gerry, daughter of J. H. Gerry, College Steward and prominent citizen here thirty-five years ago. To make the reunion complete it lacked only the presence of Dr. James L. McCollum of Chicago, a Berea graduate of 1879, the oldest of the brothers excepting the one who fell in battle during the Civil War. Six living, old time Berea students! What family can compare records?

LIBERAL GIFTS FOR FAMINE FUND

The Chairman of the China Famine Committee, Mr. E. Y. Mullins, announces that as the campaign draws to a close, the record of contributions from Louisville and Kentucky is gratifying. The total receipts for China Famine Relief from Louisville and Kentucky have been as follows:

Up to June 22, 1921, the amount sent thru the Louisville office at the Board of Trade has been \$65,219.24

The amount sent direct to the New York office from various points in Kentucky has been 23,800.00

The amount sent to Atlanta, Ga., from various points in Kentucky has been 2,108.01

Thus the total raised thru the efforts of the China Famine Relief Committee has been 91,187.25

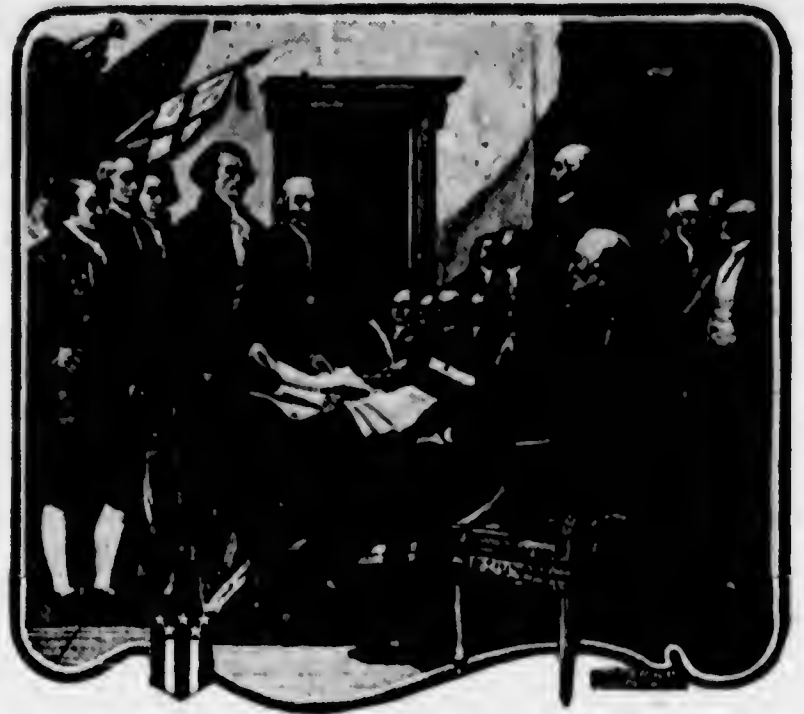
If there should be added to the above receipts the gifts that have been made by the various denominations thru their mission boards for the relief of China famine sufferers, it would be necessary to add from \$75,000.00 to \$100,000.00 to the above total, making a grand total of \$160, to \$175,000.00 contributed from Kentucky for China famine relief. It is anticipated by the State Executive Committee that when all reports are in of the various county organizations thruout the State, that Kentucky will have subscribed its voluntary assumed quota of \$100,000.00.

The China Famine Relief Committee considers that in view of the many appeals which have been made to Kentucky givers in recent years, this is a most creditable showing. It is announced by the General Committee that any money received after the close of the campaign will be used to care for the children who have been made orphans by the famine and to further prevent the spread of the famine in China. When the campaign is officially closed the Committee has made arrangements for the treasurer, Mr. Joseph Burge, to continue in this capacity to receive and forward any additional funds that may be contributed. Contributions may be sent, therefore, as heretofore to Joseph Burge, Board of Trade Building, Louisville, Ky.

Father's idea of a labor-saving device would be to let the screens stay in the windows all winter. But mother can't see it that way.

When a girl is wearing that kind of a skirt a man can tell you more about the color of her stockings than he can about the color of her eyes.

SIGNING DECLARATION



This photograph of the famous painting in the capitol at Washington of the signing of the Declaration of Independence gives you a glimpse of the birth of the American nation. That Declaration, penned by Thomas Jefferson, was signed and became effective on July 4, 1776.

In Regular Order

The Declaration of Independence had its place in the regular order of business of the Continental congress on July 4, 1776, and it gave way to other matters of far less importance which evidently were considered with extreme indifference.

For instance, Secretary Thomson abruptly begins his record of July 4, 1776, with a resolution regarding a supply of flints for the New York troops; also requesting Maryland and Delaware to rush their respective forces for the flying camp.

Then "agreeably to the order of the day"—see how parliamentary the proceedings—"the congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into their further consideration the Declaration."

After some time consumed in the deliberation of the various features of the document President Hancock resumed the chair and Chairman Benjamin Harrison of Virginia (the great-grandfather of the President of the

United States of the same name) reported an agreement upon a "Declaration" which the committee had instructed him to report to the congress.

"The Declaration, being read," says Secretary Thomson, "was agreed to as follows." Thereupon follows a copy of the historic document, and at the end thereof are appended the names of the signers.

After ordering the Declaration to be circulated throughout the colonies the congress considered the matter of hiring a vessel for privateering purposes possibly and a committee was appointed to attend to the business.

Then came a letter from Gen. Washington, a measure to consider the safety of Philadelphia, some more instructions regarding flints, the election of Indian commissioners for the "middle department"—New York and Pennsylvania principally—and Dr. Franklin and other delegates were instructed to inform successful candidates of their election.

Set Forth Truths

Jefferson did not need to create the Declaration. He had but to express the sentiments which were common to the mass of freedom-loving men. In after years, when enemies declared that the authorship of the Declaration of Independence displayed a lack of originality and that every idea in it was "hackneyed" and was to be found in half a dozen earlier publications, Jefferson replied with perfect wisdom and fairness, "I did not consider it as any part of my charge to invent new ideas altogether and to offer no sentiment which had been expressed before."

It is this fact that has led some historians to allege that Thomas Paine may have had a hand in the writing of the Declaration of Independence, for without doubt there were expressed in some of his previous writings ideas of liberty and justice that of necessity animated many of the sentiments embodied in the document as written by Jefferson. But there seems to be no adequate foundation for the truth of

the statement that Paine had any direct hand in its framing.

Jefferson set forth in precise terms the reason for the colonies' withdrawal from British rule, in the classic with which every schoolboy is familiar. The original draft in his handwriting is now in the State department archives at Washington. It shows trifling alterations, interlined in the handwriting of Franklin and Adams; otherwise it came before congress precisely as Jefferson wrote it.

Jefferson's own account of the drafting of the Declaration bears out this opinion. According to his statement, when the committee came together he was pressed by his colleagues to undertake the draft; that he did so; that when he prepared it he submitted it to Dr. Franklin and Mr. Adams, separately, requesting their corrections, "which were two or three only, interlined in their own handwritings;" that the report in this shape was adopted by the committee and a "fair copy," written out by Jefferson, was then read.

Henry's Defiance

The house of burgesses of Virginia of which Patrick Henry was a member went into a committee of the whole on May 20, 1775, to consider the Stamp act, seven resolutions were introduced on that occasion, which brought forth a "bloody" debate. Five were passed.

Moses Colt Tyler in his life of Henry, writing of the orator's defense of the resolution says, "Reaching the climax of a passage of fearful invective on the injustice and the impolicy of the Stamp act, he said in tones of thrilling solemnity, 'Caesar had his Brutus; Charles the First, his Cromwell; and George the Third ('Treason,' shouted the speaker, 'Treason,' 'Treason,' rose from all sides of the room. The orator paused in stately defiance till these rude exclamations were ended, and then, rearing himself with a look and bearing of still prouder and fiercer determination, he so closed the sentence as to huddle his accusers, without in the least flinching from his own position.)—and George the Third may profit by their example. If this be treason, make the most of it.'"

He was elected from Virginia, to be

a member of the first Continental congress, which met in Philadelphia in September, 1774. This meeting brought him into national prominence. Silas Deane of Connecticut wrote to his wife about Henry, "He is a lawyer and the completest speaker I have ever heard."

It is not generally known that in the first organization of the Revolutionary army in Virginia, the chief command was given to Patrick Henry. However, he saw no action because the committee of safety made it easy for him to resign.

He was an inspiring and prominent member of the second Continental congress. In the "Declaration of Rights" passed by the Virginia convention in June 12, 1775, it is interesting to note that the declarations having to do with political and religious rights were drafted by Patrick Henry. This convention drew up a constitution and elected Henry governor.

As governor a second time he had the opportunity to prove his undying loyalty to Gen. Washington when some few people plotted against the supreme commander as head of the armies.

5 EXTRA VOTES

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SPECIAL SALE

ON

SATURDAY, JULY 2

Here are the things you've been waiting for

Aluminum Ware - - \$1.39

Assortment includes Tea Kettles, Dish Pans, Boilers, Roasters, Perculators, and other desirable pieces, and remember it is all guaranteed for twenty years. It's the real Aluminum Ware.



PEDESTALS - - - 39c

These were sold in a special sale at the Richmond Store last Saturday and went like hot cakes. Just the thing to place potted plants upon, and can be used handily anywhere in your home.

EXTRA VOTES FOR YOUR CANDIDATE

On each sale transacted at our store Saturday, July 2nd, an extra coupon good for FIVE VOTES will be given each and every purchaser. The contest is warming up. Help your favorite Berea Candidate to win the \$600 Piano.

REMEMBER EVERY ARTICLE IN OUR STORE HAS BEEN ESPECIALLY REDUCED FOR A SHORT TIME DURING THE CONTEST. NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

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